ARMY RESERVE

ARMY RESERVE Magazine

THE FIRST ISSUE OF 1990

Light Fighter Training at Fort McCoy

Page on page 18

Grin and Bear It . . .

Determination is the key to making it through the Air Assault Obstacle Course at Ft. McCoy's Light Fighter Academy. For more information, see the story on page 15

Photo by Ed Eckstein

ARMY RESERVE Magazine

Volume XXXVI
Number 1

Contents

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all reserves and the Public of information of interest to the reserve components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code.

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AGR Advisory Board

ARPERCEN's first Assignment Advisory Board adjourns after reviewing 705 records — ***Page 8***

Cross Country Bikers

Active Duty/Reservist brothers Pat and Bob Gillis take on the challenge of the open road on a bicycle built for two — ***Page 11***

ORCHID SAGE

Medical Reservists gather in upstate New York to carry on one of the largest medical exercises ever held — ***Page 16***

Hurricane Hugo

Reservists from the Carolinas muster their forces to counter Hugo's hefty punch — ***Page 20***

AGRs Act as 'Force Multipliers'

Final installment of a two-part article on the growing importance of the AGR force to the overall USAR program — ***Page 22***

Departments

Update ..... **Page 4**
People ..... **Page 6**
ARPERCEN ..... **Page 10**
Letters ..... **Page 28**

About our cover:

FRONT COVER: Army Reservists from the 205th Light Infantry Brigade keep a wary eye on the shoreline of Sandy Lake at Ft. McCoy , Wis. before exiting their rubber boat during "light fighter" training.

REAR COVER: Light fighters from the 205th Light Infantry Brigade hit the surface of Ft. McCoy's Sandy Lake during helicasting operations from a low-flying UH-1H helicopter.

Photos by Ed Eckstein

Army Reservists are Winners for Second Year at CIOR

Members of the Army Reserve participating in the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) military competition held in Wurzburg, Germany last August finished second overall, won the "Over-35" competition, took a first place in individual pistol marksmanship, and had a novice team come in eighth. A Norwegian team won first place overall.

Army Reservists Lieutenant Colonel **Jon Nealon** and Major **Stephen Hoge**, together with the Coast Guard Reserve's Lieutenant Commander **Malvin Harding** made up the Over-35 team which placed second in the overall competition right behind the Norwegians. USAR Chief Warrant Officer **Brian Hart**, an Army aviator assigned to the 6/158th Aviation Regiment in Washington state was a member of the top novice team.

The competition is part of an annual congress at which CIOR delegates meet to discuss international reserve affairs, their effects on NATO, national defenses, and other subjects of concern to NATO Reserve forces.

The three-day competition includes marksmanship, land and water obstacle courses and orienteering. A unique factor in the marksmanship competition is that all teams fire the weapons of the host service. In 1989, Germany hosted 48 teams from 12 NATO countries, so competitors shot the German P-38 pistol, G-3 rifle, and Uzi submachine gun. In addition to marksmanship and physical readiness requirements, teams demonstrate their skills in a first aid competition sponsored by the Interallied Confederation of Medical Reserve Officers (CIOMR).

The U.S. team needs new members. If you are a qualified and interested reserve commissioned officer who can meet the minimum standards and would like to try out for a team position write: HQDA, OCAR, ATTN: DAAR-TRP, (LTC Nealon), 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va., 22209, or phone (202) 696-3919/AV 226-3919. All applications must be received at OCAR no later than April 15, 1990.

Minimum requirements include running a five-mile time trial n 32 minutes, swimming 50 meters in 35 seconds (or 50 yards in 32 seconds) and doing 70 push-ups and 70 sit-ups each in two minutes. Finally, completing 12 pull-ups rounds out the standards.

Quantico to Host '93 CIOR

The Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC), Quantico, Va., will be the site of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) military competitions in 1993.

CIOR consists of more than 800,000 reserve officers from North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries. Each year, CIOR delegates meet to discuss international reserve affairs, their effect on NATO and national defenses, and other subjects of concern to NATO reserve forces.

Part of the CIOR congress is devoted to military competitions, with selected reserve officers from each member nation participating in a series of military-related events. These officers meet in friendly competition to display their physical fitness and military skills.

The CIOR competition is open to Reserve commissioned officers from all of the military services. The U.S. is represented by six 3-man teams. A U.S. team took first place honors at the 1988 competition in London, England and placed second overall in Wurtzburg, Germany in 1989.

PX Mail Order for Remote Reservists

Many Army Reserve families live far from military facilities and may feel unable to take advantage of benefits offered by the post exchange system, but there is a way they can

Reservists Receive Commissary Privilege Cards

Gary L. Purdum, deputy director of manpower for the HQDA Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, presents the new Commissary Privilege Card to Specialist Melinda Graves. Graves is an Army Reservist with the 352nd Civil Affairs Command, Riverdale, Md.

Graves received her card as part of the program which allows Reservists and their dependents to use commissaries 12 times a year, based upon the requirement to perform annual training each year.

The program went into effect on January 1 of this year. All eligible Reservists should have received their cards before January 1.

use the exchange. They can order merchandise through the mail order catalog service of the Army and Air Force Exchange System.

Reserve Component units may request exchange mail order catalog service by writing to AAFES Catalog Sales, MK-C/D, P.O. Box 660211, Dallas, Texas 75266-0211. The AAFES catalog sales office will send the unit commander a remote location authorized signature card, along with instructions for obtaining catalogs and order forms and placement of orders.

The commander should appoint catalog control officers who will monitor the program to preclude the abuse of exchange privileges. AAFES uses the completed signature cards to validate the control officer's signature on individual catalog orders.

The sales office will furnish catalogs and order forms to the unit commander or unit catalog control officer for loan to individuals so they may place orders.

Class Six Stores Now Available

Members of the Army Reserve and their family members can now shop in Army Class Six (package beverage) stores at the same time they exercise their privilege to use the post exchange.

The Army and Air Forces Exchange Service (AAFES) assumed responsibility for the Class Six function in March, which placed Class Six access for Reservists on the same basis as all other AAFES facilities.

AAFES officials note that a day's authorization for RC personnel to use the PX applies to all AAFES facilities during that day; not just the main exchange. Once the authorization is signed, soldiers and family members may also use the shoppette, purchase from the mail order catalog or use any other AAFES facility.

No Photos for Lieutenants

Second lieutenants are no longer required to submit official photographs to personnel officials.

The next update to AR 640-30, Photographs for Military Personnel Files, will reflect this change. Second lieutenants who have already taken official photographs may still forward them.

With this change, it becomes imperative for first lieutenants to submit their initial official photographs within 60 days of their promotions.

An Army Reserve Glossary

The Army, and the Army Reserve, would be speechless without acronyms. Here's a glossary of terms frequently used in **Army Reserve Magazine**:

ADT — Active Duty for Training. This type of active duty is performed by any Reservist attending a school, counterpart training or other special training activities.

AGR — Active Guard/Reserve. Army Reservists on full-time active duty in support of Reserve units and programs. The National Guard has a program of the same name, which is administered separately.

ARCOM — Army Reserve Command. One of 21 geographic major Army Reserve commands throughout the U.S. (plus one in Germany). Most (but not all) Army Reserve units are subordinate to an ARCOM, which is commanded by a Reserve major general.

ARPERCEN — Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis, Mo. The nationwide administrative and personnel management center for the Army Reserve. It is the headquarters for AGR, IMA and IRR Reservists.

AR — Army Regulation.

AT — Annual Training. Active duty performed annually (usually for two or three weeks) by Army Reserve units and by IMA Reservists.

CONUSA — Continental U.S. Army. The five numbered Army headquarters, which are subordinate to FORSCOM and command Army Reserve units in their respective regions. CONUSAs are commanded by Regular Army lieutenant generals.

DA — Department of the Army. The headquarters of the Army, located in the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

FORSCOM — Forces Command. The Army specified command headquartered at Ft. McPherson, Ga., which commands virtually all Army Reserve units in the U.S.

FY — Fiscal Year. This is the budgetary and training year for the Army. It starts on Oct. 1 and ends on Sept. 30.

GOCOM — General Officer Command. A unit of the Army Reserve with a general officer commanding, other than an ARCOM or a Division (Training). GOCOMs are functionally organized and are usually identified as a brigade or command.

IDT — Inactive Duty Training. Defined by AR 140-1. The most common example of IDT is weekend drill.

IMA — Individual Mobilization Augmentee. A Reservist who is assigned to an active Army unit or agency with which he or she would mobilize in case of emergency. IMA's serve at least two weeks of AT with their unit of assignment each year.

IRR — Individual Ready Reserve. A Reservist who does not belong to a Reserve unit or hold an IMA assignment. IRR soldiers do not normally drill but may serve tours of ADT. Upon mobilization, IRR soldiers receive orders from ARPERCEN.

MUSARC — Major U.S. Army Reserve Command. The highest level of USAR unit commanded by a Reserve general officer. All ARCOMs, Divisions (Training) and any GOCOM with a major general commanding is a MUSARC.

MUTA — Multiple Unit Training Assembly. Commonly known as "weekend drill." The most common form is a MUTA-4, which includes four four-hour unit training assemblies.

OCAR — Office of the Chief, Army Reserve. The agency of the DA staff in Washington responsible for Army Reserve policy and budget matters.

ODCS — Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff — the principal DA staff elements. The last two or three letters tell which one — most commonly seen are ODCSLOG, logistics; ODCSOPS, operations, and ODCSPER, personnel.

PERSCOM — Total Army Personnel Command, formerly Total Army Personnel Agency (TAPA) and Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN). Located in Alexandria, Va., this agency is the active component counterpart to ARPERCEN, and has some responsibilities affecting the Army Reserve.

RC — Reserve Component. Each branch of the U.S. military services has a regular component and one or more reserve components. The reserve components of the Army are the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard of the U.S.

SIDPERS — Standard Installation/Division Personnel System. The Army Reserve-wide computerized personnel data base.

Other acronyms are defined when they are used in a story.

After Twenty Years – Still a Hero

Sometimes heroes are forgotten, and sometimes they are never told that they are, in fact, heroes.

Command Segeant Major Benjamin V. Ricciardi, 78th Div. (Tng.), Edison, N.J. is one hero finally recognized for his courage. Ricciardi was presented with the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest award for heroism, for actions in South Vietnam in November 1969.

Ricciardi left the Army about the same time that Congress approved the award. Somehow, it took 20 years for it to catch up to him. The award was placed in his official military personnel file, but it was not transferred to his unit file when he joined the Reserve in 1977. A records audit in 1988 showed that the award had never been presented.

Ricciardi had earlier received a Bronze Star for his actions in 1969, but he stated that he never expected the Distinguished Service Cross.

"To me, it was an everyday job," he explained. "I did what I had to do to keep alive and keep the men on my team alive."

Ricciardi was leading a 28-man patrol that came under heavy mortar and automatic weapons fire. Although wounded, he refused aid. Instead, he rallied his troops into a defensive perimeter and directed fire back into the enemy positions. Only after reinforcements had arrived, did he allow himself to be treated for his wounds.

Reserve Warrant Subs for Japanese Admiral

It isn't often a U.S. Army Reserve warrant officer is called upon to substitute for a Japanese admiral, but CWO Alan D. Tompkins of the 434th Military Intelligence Detachment (Strategic), New Haven, Conn. took it in stride.

A computer consultant in civilian life, a former Russian linguist with the Army Security Agency, and recently a lecturer on computer science at Peking University, Tompkins is an old Asian hand. His unit is attached to the U.S. Army War College. He was among its members who produced a "Military Geography of the Sino-Soviet Border," acclaimed by former U.S. Defense Attache to China Brig. Gen. William B. Webb as the best publication of the subject available, classified or unclassified.

When Vice Admiral Naotoshi Sakonjo, Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force (Retired), of the Research Institute for Peace and Security in Tokyo found he could not attend a Mid-Atlantic Region Association for Asian Studies Meeting, in Washington, D.C., Tompkins was asked to present the admiral's paper as part of the panel: "Future Strategic Significance of the Pacific and Asia," held at Georgetown University in October.

Reservists' Baby Arrives — on the Interstate

"A day late and a few minutes short," is how Sergeant Ann Berner described the birth of Christian James Obadiah Berner, an event which caused more than the usual excitement during the birth of a child. Christian arrived a day after his "due" date and a few minutes before his parents reached a hospital!

Ann Berner and her husband, SSgt. Michael Berner, both soldiers in the 414th Military Police Co., Santa Ana, Calif., were not overly concerned when she began having labor pains while they were visiting her parents. They were certain they had sufficient time to drive to their hospital some 60 miles away — after all, she had been in labor with their first child for more than 30 hours.

They didn't.

Ann Berner described what happened: "We were on the freeway going 85 mph. The awful realization hit that we were not going to make it to the hospital. After some very chaotic moments, and some yelling back and forth to communicate the urgency of the situation, we found ourselves stopped on the side of I-5, having a baby."

Within a couple of minutes of pulling over, the Berners' son was born. Fortunately, there were no complications. A slightly shaky Michael Berner then climbed back behind the wheel to finish the trip to the hospital.

All three Berners: Daddy Michael, Mommy Ann and son, Christian James Obadiah.

Photo by James McGehee

... and take your Dad with you!

Normal Army Reserve training takes soldiers away from their families. But this year the Army Reserve and the Boy Scouts gave Master Sergeant Richard Gribenas and his son, Richard Paul, the opportunity to spend some time together.

Both Gribenas participated in the 1989 National Boy Scout Jamboree held Aug 2-8 at Fort A.P. Hill, Va. Twelve year-old Ricky is a 2d class Scout in Troop 1422, Greensburg, Penn., while Sergeant Gribenas attended as public affairs supervisor, broad-cast news team, 354th Public Affairs Detachment (PAD). The unit is attached to the 99th Army Reserve Command (ARCOM) in Oakdale, Penn.

The 354th was one of many Army Reserve units supporting the Jamboree whose theme was: "The Adventure Begins . . . with America's Youth."

The 354th, with the 356th PAD from Ft. Meade, Md, 97th ARCOM and the 318th Press Camp Headquarters, Forest Park, Ill., told the soldiers' story; provided news releases, photos and video coverage; supplied escorts and briefed visiting dignitaries. Included were President Bush, New Jersey Senator Bill Bradley, 36 general officers and the personal emissary to the United States from Pope John Paul II.

MSgt Richard S. Gribenas and his 12-year old son, Richard, during the 1989 Boy Scout Jamboree at Ft. A.P. Hill, Va.

Photo by Sgt. Warren Park

He does it again! Congratulations . . . again!

Master Sergeant William C. Yingst was named Fourth Army Retention NCO of the Year for the second time since 1985.

The 385th Engineer Group reservist was selected from 11 NCOs representing Fourth U.S. Army Reserve Major Commands. The soldiers were judged on job performance, knowledge of common task skills, and current events at a Fort Sheridan, Ill. board.

A 22-year Reserve veteran, Yingst has also influenced his two sons, William Jr., and Paul, to enlist as bridge crewmen in units at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Sgt Margaret Delillo from Headquarters, 350th Evacuation Hospital, 83d US Army Reserve Command was the runner-up.

More 'People' on page 27

Nurses Win Scholarships

Two U.S. Army Reserve soldiers have been awarded four-year nursing scholarships for the B.A. of Nursing Program at Incarnate Word College in San Antonio, Texas.

Sergeants Denise D. Montgomery of the 807th Medical Brigade, Seagoville, Texas and Donna O. Truman-Frederick of the 323d General Hospital, Southfield, Mich. were presented the scholarships upon graduation from the practical nurse course at St. Philip's College, San Antonio. The students were sponsored at St. Philip's by the nursing science division of the Army's Academy of Health Sciences in Ft. Sam Houston.

Of the 116 vocational nursing students graduated this month from St. Philip's College, 49 were U. S. Army students sponsored by the Academy of Health Sciences.

In addition to the two academic scholarships won by soldiers, 32 other U.S. Army students maintained academic standings on the President's Honor List, the President's Honor Roll, and the Honor Roll.

When the 701st Personnel Service Company, Ada, Okla., headed to Florida for Exercise Silver Scimitar, it might have passed for a family reunion instead of a field training exercise. To tell the story, from left to right, Wendy was the first Roberts in the unit, where she met Curtis, who became her husband and a Roberts-in-law. Then she convinced her sister Becky and her brother Danny to join the unit. Finally, Danny met and married Shelly. The family-affairs 701st, when last checked, had two other husband-wife teams, two brothers, an uncle-nephew combo and an aunt-niece pair.

Photo by John Florence

Army Reserve AGR Assignment Advisory Board Adjourns

By Maj. Art House

Because there were more promotable USAR AGR majors than authorized lieutenant colonel positions in 1989, an AGR assignment advisory board recently reported its recommendations to the Chief, Army Reserve. The board had been convened to make recommendations about managing future duty assignments of promotable majors and lieutenent colonels in the AGR program.

An AGR officer cannot be promoted unless he or she occupies a position calling for the next higher grade.

The board prepared three order of merit lists (OML): one for chaplains, one for Judge Advocate General officers and a combined list of other officers. The combined total of all three lists was 705 officers. Lieutenant colonels already selected for promotion to colonel and those lieutenant colonels within 18 months of retirement or mandatory removal were not boarded.

According to Colonel Richard C. Jelen, Commander of the Army Reserve's Full Time Support Management Center (FTSMC), the board reported a high quality of performance throughout the force of officers whose files were reviewed.

"Officers who find that they are ranked toward the bottom of the list need not feel down on themselves," said Jelen. "The board reported so many officers had good records that ranking them in order of merit was a difficult task at best."

Jelen emphasized that the process was not a reduction in force (RIF) procedure. "No one is out of a job or will be put out on the street as a result of this board," he added.

For personnel management purposes, the OMLs resulting from the board's findings have been divided into thirds. Promotable majors in the top third of the list can reasonably expect assignment to a lieutenant colonel position within a year. Timing on higher level assignments for those in the middle third is less sure, and is far less certain for those in the bottom third.

Jelen underscored that merit ranking resulting from the board's deliberations is only advisory. It will be one of many tools used by personnel managers in making future assignments.

A letter explaining the outcome of the board action will be sent to each officer concerned. The letter also reveals in which third of the appropriate OML the officer ranks. The specific numerical rankings assigned each officer will not be revealed.

The promotion problem that created the need for the board is rooted in law. By statute, all Army Reserve officers — including members of the AGR program — are selected for promotion to grades through lieutenant colonel under "fully qualified" criteria.

Under "fully qualified" criteria, all officers who meet basic legal and statutory requirements are selected for promotion. So there can be more AGR officers selected for promotion than there are authorized positions available at the higher grade.

The board was convened under authority of AR 140-30. Army Reserve officials expect that future assignment advisory boards may be convened annually for promotable AGR majors and lieutenant colonels. They are also considering that similar boards may be convened in the near future to review the files of AGR captains and majors.

Passage of the Reserve Officers Personnel Management Act (ROPMA), currently being considered in Congress, could eliminate the need for the Assignment Advisory Board process.

If enacted into law, ROPMA would authorize the Secretary of the Army to select officers for promotion based on "best qualified," rather than fully qualified, criteria. Promotion boards could then be instructed to select no more AGR officers for promotion than there are assignments at the next higher grade.

Editor's Note: The Full Time Management Support Center (FTSMC) is the former AGR Management Directorate of ARPERCEN. In January 1989, FTSMC came under the direct operational control of OCAR. FTSMC continues to share facilities and resources with ARPERCEN.

(Maj. House is the Public Affairs Officer, ARPERCEN, St. Louis, Mo.)

The USAR Career Management Partnership ... YOU AND YOUR PMO

By Maj. Art House

If you are an Army Reserve officer, there are at least two people watching over your military career.

The first is yourself; the other is your personnel management officer (PMO) at ARPERCEN in St. Louis. Jointly you can help each other in a number of ways to keep your career on track.

Let's take a look at some of the things your PMO can do for you; then we'll explore ways you can help your PMO keep career moves rolling in your favor.

Free Advice

The primary thing your PMO can do — regardless of whether you train individually or as a member of an Army Reserve unit — is to offer you career advice. Each PMO can be reached via a toll-free telephone number (published periodically in **Army Reserve Magazine**), and each has a wealth of information about training opportunities, promotion requirements and entitlements.

Feel free to call your PMO at any time, about any matter that affects your military career. PMOs don't have all the answers, but they can either dig up the answers or refer you to subject matter experts at ARPERCEN (many of whom now also have toll-free numbers). The PMO should be your initial point of contact whenever you've got a USAR career question or are formulating a career strategy.

Training Opportunities

Training is another key subject, and unless you're a unit member, the PMO is your guide to finding training opportunities. The PMO can help place you in a unit — if unit service is your goal — or into an Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) position. The IMA program gives you a peacetime training slot with an Active Army command, Department of Defense agency or the Federal Emergency Management Agency. That training slot would become your fulltime assignment on mobilization.

IMA program members generally train for 12 days each year, and perform additional duties for their assigned agencies for retirement point credit.

If neither unit service nor an IMA slot are available — or if they don't fit your needs — the PMO is your guide to finding other training opportunities. These include attachment to Active or Reserve units for training for retirement points only, and tours of active duty for training, which may be for as long as 179 days.

A word of caution is important at this point: 1990 will be an austere year for most categories of individual active duty training, and there will be far fewer dollars to go around than in recent years. If you've come to depend on short tours of active duty for achieving a qualifying year for retirement purposes — or if you've become used to going on active duty as an important income supplement — you'd best call your PMO now to discuss alternatives.

The fact that there are fewer dollars has resulted in tighter controls — and stiffer competition — for those tours that are available. Even "by name requests" by an Active Army command will not guarantee a tour for you this year. While there are too many variables involved for precise estimates at this point, senior Army Reserve officials estimate that this year's austerity is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Promotion Preparation

The PMO is also involved when you come up for mandatory promotion consideration. Months before each promotion board convenes PMOs review lists of their managed officers to assure that if eligible, you are considered by the appropriate board. Soon thereafter, the PMO assists the promotion board's staff in building a promotion consideration file on you.

The promotions staff asks the PMO to furnish critical documents from your Career Management Individual File (a file maintained on every officer by ARPERCEN's PMOs), or to furnish your military photograph or verify your military education. During these critical months before the promotion board convenes, you and your PMO should work together closely to make sure that the board has received all the pertinent paperwork necessary for it to give your full and fair consideration.

During this key period, you will receive a microfiche copy of your Official Military Personnel File (OMPF), under a detailed letter from ARPERCEN, Office of Promotions, Reserve Components. Your PMO stands ready to help you interpret and comply with the letter's directions, and to offer suggestions about how to furnish any documentation missing from the microfiche.

If you feel a letter to the president of the board might be called for, your PMO can guide you on appropriate matters to mention in the correspondence.

Check with your PMO, too, about the board's schedule. Lists of those officers recommended for promotion are usually made available six to eight weeks after the board adjourns. Your PMO will have access to the selection list the very day it is announced (but no earlier), and frequently is the fastest source of promotion news.

If the promotion news is good, your PMO can help you determine the date that the promotion will be effective. If the news is bad, your PMO may be able to suggest reasons why you fell short. The major reason why officers fail to be promoted — up to the rank of lieutenant colonel — is that they've not completed required military education. If that's your case, your PMO can guide you on options to complete the required schooling.

Get Your Physical

The PMO also helps keep you physically qualified to train. All Reserve officers require a physical examination every four years; if your physical has expired, the PMO can arrange for a new one. And, if you are selected for overseas or training of a month or more, your PMO can help you obtain the required testing for HIV antibodies. The HIV test is used to detect the presence of the virus which has been known to cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

See 'Partnership' on page 26

New Points Statements on the Way!

There's good news for Army Reserve soldiers who haven't seen an annual accounting of retirement points recently.

There's a new form headed your way with the information you've been looking for — plus, it contains more information about retirement points than did the old form it is replacing.

According to Retired Activities officials at ARPERCEN in St. Louis, Mo., Reservists will begin receiving the new DARP Form 249-2-E (Annual Statement of the Chronological Summary of Retirement Points) some 120 to 150 days after the end of their retirement year.

The first of the new forms were due to be in the mail on March 1 of this year.

Appearance of the new form restarts ARPERCEN's annual issuance of each soldier's Retirement Points Accounting System (RPAS) account data. ARPERCEN had halted the issuing the annual accounting statements late in 1987 in response to a Congressional mandate that each of the armed services conduct a top-to-bottom audit of all reserve retirement points.

As a result of the order, ARPERCEN sent a retirement point statement to every reserve soldier with instructions on how to document their entitlement to any missing points. Both members of Troop Program Units and non-unit Reservists received the statement and audit information. Now, more than two years later, ARPERCEN has finished the audit and is again issuing the annual statements.

The new form contains far more information than its predecessor. In addition to a year by year **summary** accounting for each soldier's total retirement points, it contains a **detailed** report of points credited for the most recent retirement year. That means detail right down to the date and type of duty.

The new details, which appear on the form's reverse side, makes it easier for soldiers to document any duty missing for the last reported year. In the past, soldiers would have had to document **all** their points for the year in question in order to correct **any** item that was missing from the record.

ARPERCEN officials note that there are other improvements to the RPAS which are resulting in better points accounting for all Army Reserve soldiers.

All points earned for paid duty are now recorded through electronic interface between ARPERCEN and the Army Finance and Accounting Center. Similarly, all points earned by Army Correspondence Course work are recorded through an electronic interface between ARPERCEN and the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command. Only non-paid inactive duty training will still need to be manually recorded and forwarded to ARPERCEN in hardcopy using the DA Form 3593.

Hardcopy documentation of retirement points information is recorded on DA Forms 1379 and 1380 and should be forwarded to: Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-PAR-PAC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 53132-5200.

Promotion and Selection Boards

An opportunity to serve the Army Reserve is available to senior, warrant, and non-commissioned officers who are selected to serve on promotion and selection boards. These boards are especially important because their results affect both professional development and the morale of individuals under consideration, as well as Army missions.

Board members being sought are generals, colonels, lieutenant colonels, chief warrant officers 4, command sergeants major, and sergeants major from any part of the Army Reserve (TPU members, AGR, IMA or IRR.)

Most boards are held at ARPERCEN in St. Louis, Mo. Reserve officers are also needed periodically to serve on active component boards held at PERSCOM in Alexandria, Va.

Interested Reservists must have a character of service consistent with the responsibility, meet Army height and weight standards and be available to serve for the duration of the board, which can be from three days to five weeks.

(For further information about board service, contact MSgt. Jacqueline Green at OCAR's Senior Officer/Enlisted Management Office. The address: HQDA (DAAR-SO), ATTN: MSG Green, Room 1E427 Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310-2406. Telephone: AUTOVON 227-9803; commercial (202) 697-9803.)

Reservists Shoot Their Way to the Top at Camp Perry

Army Reservists shot their way to a long list of top awards at the recent Director Civilian Marksmanship (DCM) Service Rifle National Championships and the NRA National High Power Championships held in August 1989, at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Winners in the DCM Service Rifle Championships and their accomplishments were: **National Women's Rifle Championship and Trophy**, Sergeant First Class Cathy Hosier; **National Police Rifle Championship and Trophy**, Major Robert Gustin; **Citizen Soldier Trophy,** Master Sergeant Allan Ewing. Major Christopher Stark won both the **Rattlesnake Trophy** and **Pershing Trophy**, while the USAR Blue Team took the **Hilton Trophy** and **National Team Championship, 2d place**.

In the NRA National High Power Championships, USAR results were: **High Army Reserve Trophy, Air Force Cup, Crescent Cup 2d place, Standing Aggregate Championship 2d place**, and **Nevada Trophy 3d place**, all won by MSgt. Allan Ewing; **National Collegiate Championship**, Staff Sergeant Lowell Johnson. Bringing home the **Appreciation Cup 3d place, Scott Trophy 1st place**, and **Rapid Fire Aggregate Championship 2d place** was Major Christopher Stark. **Scott Trophy 3d place** winner was Major Robert Gustin.

NRA National Smallbore Championship USAR results: **Service Champion** and **National Champion 2d place**, Major Ray Carter. Second Lieutenant Kristen Pasch won the **National Champion (metallic sight) 3d place, National Woman Champion (metallic sight), 3-position Woman Champion**, and the **NRA National (any sight) Woman Champion.**

The USAR Blue Team took **2d place** in the **National Metallic Sight Team Champions**, and **1st place** among the **3-position Metallic Sight Team Champions**.

Bikers Roll Out Cross Country on Joint Venture

The Captains Gillis, Robert (left) and Patrick (right) show off their tiger stripe biking outfits prior to starting out on their long cross-country grind.

Photo by Suzanne Fournier

By Suzanne Fournier

A New Hampshire Army Reservist accepted the challenge to mobilize in support of the active Army beyond the usual call to duty. He and his active-duty brother supported each other on a cross-country training exercise from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Their transportation was a tandem "bicycle built for two."

Captain Robert Gillis, 31, of the U.S. Army Reserve commands A Company, 1st Battalion, 417th Regiment, 76th Training Division, in Portsmouth, N.H. while his brother, regular army Captain Patrick F. Gillis, 28, commands HHC, 102nd Military Intelligence Battalion in Camp Hovey, Korea. The two departed June 11th, 1989, from Portsmouth, destined for San Francisco.

Accompanying the two brothers on their cross country trip, and completing the military family entourage was their father, U.S. Army Col. (Ret) William D. Gillis, Sr., of Dover, N. H.

The military brothers said the long-distance strategy for the tandem bicycle trip began more than a year prior when Pat assumed command of his company in Korea and Rob was accepted at Harvard University Graduate School.

"We were both looking for a suitable challenge to undertake in June 1989 upon completion of our respective duties. Seeing the country we defend and serve seemed to be the most attractive idea, said Rob. "Seeing it by tandem bicycle made it a challenge!"

Planning the trip tested the organizational and logistical skills both officers had learned in their respective military commands. Selecting the proper bicycle, mapping a route and projecting the essential equipment and supplies, was only the beginning. But even the best laid plans . . .

"When Pat arrived in Boston from Korea the first week of June, we planned on having only five days in which to work out the kinks and refine our tandem riding style," said Rob. "But the special-order bike from New York couldn't be picked up until Sunday, June 11. So the trip began early Monday morning without any practice runs."

But lack of tandem bike experience didn't dishearten the brothers who said they just had to learn to ride in unison and have fun doing it.

"We don't even have to think," said Pat. "Bikers have it easy as far as thinking. Dad does all the thinking for us."

They planned to start off early every morning. Their father finished packing up the car, would catch up to them to check if all was well, then drive ahead to check on road conditions or construction, returning to let his sons know how it might affect their bicycling.

While ahead the senior Gillis made the final decision on whether to book a motel for the night or find a camping site. Then he'd return to his sons and lead them to that night's resting place.

As in most big families, each Gillis has a special talent. "Rob is the organizer of the family. He is the financial manager, the logistics coordinator and the mechanic," said Pat. "Me, I'm the comic relief."

Both brothers served as navigators, working together to map out the best route. July 4th was their target date for dipping into San Francisco bay.

Monday, June 12, they touched the North Atlantic at Portsmouth and set off for a 300 plus mile trip to Rochester, N.Y. There Rob has a friend who owns a bicycle shop. He recommended and ordered the high-tech bike for the brothers, and will serve as their master mechanic, checking over the specially designed aerodynamic machine. He can tailor the special light-weight pedals and handle bars to accommodate their individual riding styles.

After their scheduled two-day trip to Rochester, they headed around the great lakes to Chicago. From there they saw the cornfields of Iowa before crossing over into Rob's familiar state of Missouri, where he was stationed four years at Ft. Leonard Wood. Then they crossed the plains of Kansas, mounted the Colorado Rockies to Salt Lake City, and continued to the city by the bay.

Rob had biked through the Rockies before, but realized that tandem biking would require greater physical demands.

"Everyone has a different style for hill climbing on a bike. Some prefer to stay seated while others like to stand. But with a tandem bike you have to do it together," he noted, "plus you physically can't stand up for ten miles straight."

"Mountain passes can be treacherous," said Rob. He had never ridden a bike with a combined weight of over 400 pounds before, but fortunately their bike had 18 gears.

"Heat was also a factor, and of course sunburn," said Pat. They started biking around 5 a.m. so they could quit at 2 or 3 p.m. Depending on how they felt, they sometimes picked up additional hours in the evening.

Formulating and coordinating their bike training regimens half-way around the world had been their most challenging assignment of the trip.

Despite the extensive athletic background of both officers, neither brother had ever ridden a tandem bicycle. Rob had competed in the "Race across America" and other national bicycle championships. Younger brother Pat had competed in Army post races and several triathlon and biathlon competitions.

Both brothers lettered in high school and college sports. Both had achieved maximum fitness awards in the Army, and Rob completed the Army Physical Fitness School's Master Fitness Trainer Course in the summer of 88.

They used ice packs on their knees the first few nights until their bodies adapted to the strain. "Joints take the most stress, and knees the most abuse in bicycling," said Rob.

See 'Bikers' on page 30

Spells Relief for Army Reserve Doctors and Nurses

By Lt. Col. James M. Kroesen, USAR (Ret.)

Less than two years ago, a new acronym was added to the Army's lexicon. The National Army Medical Department Augmentation Detachment — the NAAD — was activated and became the first nationwide administrative and training element to manage Army Reserve troop unit physicians and nurses.

The NAAD is part of U.S Forces Command in Atlanta, and is designed to offer Medical Corps and Army Nurse Corps officers in critical shortage specialties a program of flexible and innovative training that will lessen scheduling conflicts with busy private practices or hospital rotations.

The NAAD's first commander is Col. Bob Lacheen. Lacheen was an obvious pick considering his background which includes Pentagon assignments in personnel, a tour at ARPERCEN as the Army Medical Department's (AMEDD) branch chief, and a stint with the FORSCOM Surgeon as a reserve component staff officer.

A laid-back Philadelphian with an easy smile, Lacheen asserts "The AMEDD has often been called a 'War Stopper.' Without sufficient medical support, the ability of combat units to effectively wage war is severely impaired.

"Since we find more than 70 percent of the AMEDD support within the reserve structure, it become imperative that we make that structure as strong and ready as possible."

However, as the importance of the Army Reserve grows, shortages of certain physician and nurse specialties becomes more of a problem. "The Army 'makes' most of the officers and specialists that it needs," Lacheen went on to say. "Unfortunately, we can't do that with the AMEDD officer specialties. We have to go to the civilian sector to recruit them."

Critical Shortages

"The health care providers most difficult for us to recruit are the physicians and the nurses with specialties that make up our surgical teams which treat battlefield casualties," Lacheen says.

"Ironically, it is often these operating room professionals who have the most difficulty training at a reserve center in the traditional unit structure of one weekend a month and two weeks of annual training. We had to make a decision — either provide flexibility in training for these individuals or lose them. Flexibility was the necessity, NAAD is the invention," Lacheen stresses.

The problem goes deeper. A flexible training schedule alone cannot prepare Medical Corps and Army Nurse Corps officers for war. The training must be meaningful and related to the specialty. There is not much that an orthopedic surgeon can do in a reserve center that will make him a better orthopedic surgeon. While the reserve unit training program and the professional development program is important in making the doctor or nurse a better soldier, it is equally important to assist them in sustaining the medical skills that will be needed in wartime.

Six Years to Train

Lacheen points out, "It takes about six months to turn out a basic level officer in most of the branches of the Army. It takes over six years to train a surgeon and, once those surgical skills are developed, they have to be maintained. Not only through daily practice, but also through continuing medical education which keeps the practitioner current in their specialty. Through a carefully developed and individually supervised training program, the NAAD balances medical education and military training for its physicians and nurses with the emphasis on flexibility.

"Another benefit that NAAD offers to the reserve force structure is the ability to cross-level. Population and reserve units are not equally distributed throughout the country

See 'Relief' on page 30

11B Training at Dix

Staff Sergeant Lindsey W. Paige, 78th Division (Training), checks a doorway prior to entering. Paige was undergoing 11B infantry training at Ft. Dix, N.J., conducted by the division's 4th Brigade, headquartered in Edison, N.J.

Photo by Capt. Douglas R. Melton

By Capt. Douglas L. Melton

"Here we go, All the way, Gotta be, Infantry!"

Approximately 125 soldiers can now sing this "jody" for real, thanks to a two-week school that resulted in the students being awarded the 11B (Infantry) Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). The school was conducted by the 4th Bde, 78th Div. (Tng.) at Fort Dix, N.J.

The training, which was held during the last two weeks in August, stressed basic infantry skills. Students received 130 hours of instruction in communication, land navigation, the M203 grenade launcher, the M-60 machinegun, squad tactical operations, land mines, the squad automatic weapon (SAW), mobile operations on urban terrain, and nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) warfare. The students also received familiarization training with night-vision devices.

"The course was jam-packed," said Lieutenant Colonel Michael T. Cassady, commander of the 2nd Bn., 311th Infantry, 4th Bde., located in Edison N.J.

"It was designed for the soldier already trained in another MOS and familiar with basic combat training. Our training was infantry specific, with the basic instruction now, and the advanced instruction later as the soldier progresses through the skill levels," he said.

The school was composed of guardsmen from the 75th Div. (Tng.), the 50th Armored Div. of the N.J. Army National Guard and reservists from the 157th Separate Infantry Bde., Willow Grove, Pa.

(Capt. Melton is assigned Headquarters, 78th Div., Kilmer USAR Center, Edison, N.J.)

Washington Reservists Win Connelly

By Sgt. Mike Simpkins

Saying it was a "real team effort," WO 1 James H. Webster accepted the 1989 Connelly Award for Best Army Reserve field kitchen at a special recognition dinner in Columbus, Ohio, late last summer.

The award honors the efforts of HQ, 6th Bn., 158th Combat Aviation Regt., 124th ARCOM, in Everett, Wash., where Webster is the food service officer.

The prestigious Philip A. Connelly awards are sponsored by the International Food Service Executives Association (IFSEA) to recognize excellence in military dining facilities. The four other categories eligible for Connelly awards are large dining facilities, small dining facilities and field kitchens in both the Active Component and Army National Guard field kitchens.

Units to be considered for the awards are nominated to the Troop Support Agency in Fort Lee, Va., by Major Army Commands (MACOMS) after competitions at the battalion/brigade level. Evaluators are provided by the U.S. Army Quartermaster School, Troop Support Agency and IFSEA.

Ms. Joan Tyo, Connelly awards project officer at Fort Lee, says the competition began in 1968 to encourage better dining for soldiers.

The intensity of Connelly competition reaches around the world. This year's winner of the Active Component large dining facility category was HQ and HQ Troop, 2d Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry Regt., Bamberg, Germany. Runner up was the 751st Military Intelligence Bn., 501st Military Intelligence Bde. in Pyongtaek, Korea.

The runner up in the Army Reserve field kitchen category was HQ, 1st Battalion., 321st Infantry Regiment., 1st Training Brigade., 108th Division (Training) in Columbia, S.C.

Sergeant First Class Ray Patterson, food service sergeant for the winners said, "Teamwork did it, plus the assistance we received from the ARCOM was great."

"This was a great training opportunity," added Webster. "We learned a lot of different ways of doing things."

Units are evaluated throughout the course of two consecutive meals with emphasis on all the surrounding details, including sanitation.

Stephen J. Rakoczy, the unit's civilian IFSEA evaluator, and a corporate chef, said he is impressed by the professional attitude of military food service soldiers.

Chief Warrant Officer James H. Webster and Sergeant First Class Ray Patterson show off the Connelly Award trophy after ceremonies in Columbus, Ohio.

"I thought I would try to surprise these people by starting my evaluation very early in the morning," he said. "By 0500 they were already ahead of me. Coffee was ready and so were they. I'm convinced they are doing the best they can," he added.

Webster, who is also an Army Reserve helicopter pilot, is a partner in a real estate investment firm in Anacortes, Wash. Patterson is the civilian unit administrator for HQ of the aviation battalion with 22 years of military service behind him. He lives in Marysville, Wash, and he was responsible for recruiting Webster into the USAR four years ago.

(Sgt. Simpkins is assigned to the 83d ARCOM, Columbus, Ohio.)

Reservists 'ON RAPPEL!' at Fort McCoy Air Assault School

Photo by Ed Eckstein

By Renee Craft

Hovering more than 100 feet above the Wisconsin landscape in a helicopter, Army Reservists from the 205th Light Infantry Brigade wait to return to earth by rope by exhibiting their skill in the fine art of rappelling. These students are in an unique Air Assault School, operated completely by Army Reservists at the 4th U.S. Army Light Fighter Academy, Ft. McCoy, Wis.

Rappelling is one of several skills the reservists learn during an 11-day course to prepare them for air assault combat. The Air Assault course teaches skills the light fighters would not ordinarily acquire as part of their regular unit training. "In addition to teaching technical skills," says Captain Jeffrey Smits, Light Fighter Academy Commandant, "the program builds competency which increases soldier confidence. This translates into improved unit performance, stronger understanding of and greater commitment to the goals of the larger Reserve organization."

Open to all Army Reservists, the course has three phases: combat assault, slingload operations, and rappelling. To graduate, soldiers must complete a 12-mile road march within three hours and pass written exams and hands-on testing.

Phase I is primarily classroom instruction. In approximately four days students learn combat assault operations planning, staging, loading, air movement, and ground maneuvers.

Phase II covers external helicopter procedures for "sling-loading operations." Specialist Jason Swinger of Orion, Ill., a member of the 205th, says this is one of the most difficult tasks to master. He observes "Slingload operations are critical to Army Reserve ability to mobilize quickly under combat conditions, therefore there is a lot of pressure to handle these operations efficiently. At a minimum, they require rigorous team effort that demands a level of physical and manual dexterity not generally needed to successfully complete other maneuvers."

Rappelling from helicopters, the third and final phase of the course, is generally most popular. To rappel, soldiers first use a series of knots to make a rappel seat. When inside the helicopter, each connects a 120 foot long rappelling rope to a snaplink attached to his rappel seat. One end of this rope is fixed to the chopper, but the other end is free. Then, dangling from their hovering platform in the sky, they await a signal from the Rappel Master to begin their sliding descent.

"I enjoy rappelling and wanted to become qualified," says Specialist Gary Young from Detroit Lakes, Minn., another 205th member. "There is an excitement, a thrill you get, from hanging 100 feet above the ground with only a rope and a metal hook between you and the ground. There is also the sense of having accomplished something that few other people would even dare to try."

The Light Fighter Academy offered its first three Air Assault Courses in 1989. In 1990 the 5 classes currently scheduled begin on April 21, April 28, June 2, June 6, and June 10. TPU personnel may apply by sending a request through their chain of command to: HQ, 4th Army, DCS Tng, ATTN: Individual Training Branch, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 60037-5000. Non-TPU personnel should call their ARPERCEN contact.

Other programs at the Academy include the Light Leader Course, Combat Leader Course, Arctic Light Individual Training, and Rappel Master Course. Ft. McCoy contains an obstacle course, rappelling towers, conditioning courses, and a hand-to-hand combat pit.

For further information about Light Fighter Academy, call AV 280-3222 or (608) 388-3222. Ask for "Operations."

(Renee Craft accompanied a team from the OCAR Public Affairs Office to photograph traning at Ft. McCoy. These are her impressions of the trip.)

Exercise Orchid Sage 1989

USAR Holds One of Largest

By Capt. Ann S. Freed

Soldiers made of flesh and blood do not stand up well to bullets and shrapnel. Yet, if they are to survive and win a war, Army doctors, nurses and medics must be prepared for the challenge of treating wounded soldiers quickly and efficiently. Managing the medical treatment of torn flesh and broken bones, however, is not something that can be taught in a classroom or practiced in a computer simulation according to Col. (Dr.) Robert Jordan Jr., commander of the USAR's 8th Medical Bde. in Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Army found a partial solution by conducting one of the largest medical exercises in modern times, with the 8th Medical Brigade designated as exercise director. **Exercise Orchid Sage**, held in August at Fort Drum, N.Y., gave over 6,000 soldiers of the Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve the opportunity to test their knowledge and skill in a realistic setting.

Orchid Sage was staged as part of an exercise scenario of a theater-sized conflict set in a European environment. The primary battle site was an area approximately seven miles square, close to the Canadian border in the backwoods of Fort Drum, N.Y.

According to Brigadier General Francis T. Donohue, Commander of the 77th ARCOM, "This exercise went far beyond the medical aspects of training." Donohue said that in addition to simulating wounded soldiers by using trained victims made up to look like real casualties, the exercise included full field support, from helicopters to radio communications and from field laundry to field kitchens. Twenty-five of the participating units were part of the 77th ARCOM, including

Crew chief Staff Sergeant Herman Garrison of the 423rd Medical Detachment (Air Ambulance) of Syracuse, N.Y., acts as instructor for members of the 646th Medical Company of Glens Falls, N.Y., as they rush to load simulated casualties aboard an awaiting helicopter during the height of Exercise Orchid Sage. Photo by Capt. Ann S. Freed

Medical Exercises Ever

the 301st Area Support Group which provided the communications for the exercise. Donohue said, "The units trained together. The medical units relied on the support units as they would in an actual conflict."

Colonel Joseph A. Companaro, Commander of the 241st Medical Group of Utica, added, "Many of these units have never had to discover what it is to work with an Area Support Group. They know how to get telephones, porta-potties, vehicles, field showers, and meals from an Army base or other installation where these things already exist. What they have never had the opportunity to do is to figure out who has to coordinate with whom in order to get these essentials in a wartime field environment.

"Another unusual aspect of this exercise was the participation of active component units. The 10th Medical Bn., 10th Mountain Div., at Fort Drum also participated in the exercise. Those soldiers were out in the field with the rest of us. They treated between 200 and 300 patients," said Companaro.

The 241st and the 331st General Hospitals, both from Utica, N.Y., provided command and control support elements for the exercise. They provided the training and operations personnel who staffed the Patient Operations Center (POC) and the Administrative Support Center which included in-processing, welcome packets, and the Visitors Information Bureau.

The 241st and 331st also ran communications for the headquarters at Division Hill, operated the motor pool, conducted safety training and operations, and provided logistical support to 10 dining halls, 15 administrative and supply buildings, 22 troop barracks, and 305 beds for officers.

The POC provided one of the most critical elements of the exercise: wounded soldiers. According to Sergeant First Class Maggie Williams of the 331st, "These soldiers looked and acted like the real thing." To visiting journalist Elizabeth C. Petros they certainly looked real. In the **Syracuse Herald American** she wrote, "Clay, theatrical make-up and fake blood became cuts, burns and amputated limbs. As soon as the wound was completed, the actors began playing their roles."

Their roles were something they learned in classes designed to teach the patients to skillfully simulate symptoms for each injury. When classes and make-up were complete, the victims were transported, screaming and

Army Reserve Capt. Dorothy Proffit of Cranston, R.I., takes the blood pressure of a fellow Reservist during Exercise Orchid Sage at Fort Drum, N.Y. Profitt is a member of the 455th General Hospital in Providence, which was a major player in the exercise. Photo by Capt. Ann S. Freed

Continued on next page

Unfazed by a steady rain, Col. F. Robert Jordan Jr., (left) of Brooklyn, N.Y., 8th Medical Brigade commander discusses strategy with a staff member during the early stages of *Orchid Sage*. Photo by Capt. Ann S. Freed

'We were the first medical unit to receive and be trained on DEPMEDS, and we were the first unit to deploy overseas with the equipment'

moaning, to any of 17 sites. There they went through triage, the medical process by which the severely injured are separated from the less severely injured so that appropriate levels of treatment can begin.

Back at the POC the process continued. Patients were "moulaged" (a Medical Corps term for applying a fake wound) in tents bearing quaint names like "Massacre Manor" and "Claymore Quick and Dirty." Over 700 "patients" a day were processed through the POC and sent out to the field.

Up at the front, the clearing companies were the first to receive these "battlefield casualties." The ambulance drivers brought in the wounded with the sense of urgency of a real medical emergency. Orders were shouted as nurses prepared IVs for litter-borne patients entering the company's medical tents.

Sometimes, even dispensaries were needed to handle incoming casualties. During one phase of the exercise, the 444th Clearing Company of Beaver, W. Va., became so overwhelmed that assistance had to be obtained from the 330th Medical Detachment from Utica, N.Y.

Captain (Dr.) Joseph Luz, commander of the 330th, said, "During the early part of the exercise, we provided routine care for the troops in the field. We treated cuts, scrapes and some respiratory infections due to the wet weather until the 444th needed our support. Then we helped with triage and emergency medical care."

Farther away from the front, the 74th Field Hospital of Orangeburg, N.Y., and the 320th Evacuation Hospital of Newburgh, N.Y., received those patients in need of more intensive care and were testing the new Deployable Medical Systems or DEPMEDS.

Ambulances raced over dirt roads bearing casualties to these hospitals, sometimes even when the hospitals were under attack from opposition forces (OPFOR), provided by the 87th Maneuver Area Command of Birmingham, Ala. Smoke filled the air while wounded soldiers were rushed into the climate-controlled modular system of tents that comprised the hospital.

The 320th Evacuation Hospital, commanded by Col. Charles E. Umhey, Jr., was well prepared for the incoming injuries. "We were the first medical unit to receive and be trained on DEPMEDS, and we were the first unit to deploy overseas with the equipment," Umhey said.

Umhey said that the system has worked well in the field despite some earlier misgivings about how to transport the system, and how much site preparation would be required. "Neither site preparation nor transport has proved to be a problem," he added.

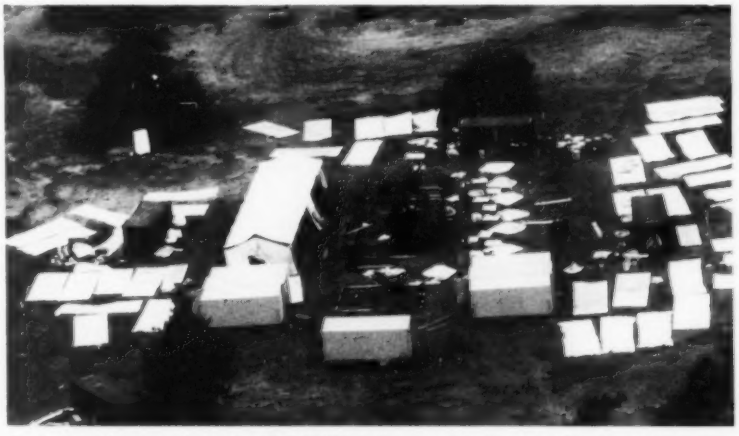
Umhey said that he was proud of his unit's performance in Orchid Sage. He said, "We accomplished our mission. Since 1984, we have been practicing battle focus. We have practiced as close as possible to where and how we would fight. This exercise and our past training with DEPMEDS has enabled us to use field experience to set up in all terrain in all weathers."

He went on to add that the unit was able to handle over 300 patients while under simulated attack, using the full facility to include X-ray and the operating room. "We also simulated blood flow and patient regulation," he added.

In addition to performing their own mission, the soldiers of the 320th helped their counterparts in the 74th to train for the first time with DEPMEDS. Maj. Regina McEwen, the unit's educational coordinator, told how she felt about the new DEPMEDS.

"I think it's great and really innovative. In the earlier systems, you never had floors or windows so that the weather was always getting into the hospitals. There is also more inside floor space because the tents are shaped around a frame, without tent poles, and it's a consistent shape," she said.

The modular aspect means it can be used for any hospital function from intensive care to isolation. It gives you the ability to have a complete operating room that is more sophisticated than many hospitals, and it can be air-conditioned and completely heated. The way we configured it for this exercise meant we didn't have to go outside for anything. It gave us cohesiveness and control. We



One of the four participating DEPMEDS (Deployable Medical Systems) gets torn down at the end of Exercise Orchid Sage at Fort Drum in late August. Photo by Capt. Ann S. Freed

were secure against the elements. The rain never bothered us," she concluded.

The 74th's chief nurse, Maj. Beverly L. Page, talked about the exercise as she busily helped her troops tear down and pack one of the expandable boxes which are part of DEPMEDS. She said, "It helped us to conceptualize what field training is all about. We have had paper exercises before, but it is just not the same." Somewhat closer to the front, the 817th Evacuation Hospital of Webster, N.Y., participated in the mock war using the older MUST (Mobile Unit Self Transportable) system, an inflatable version of a hospital. Unit soldiers said they were looking forward to receiving their DEPMEDS soon because the MUST had problems such as punctures of the shell, difficulty in repairing the turbine generators, and zippers that frequently break.

"The Evac is smaller than a field hospital," said Chief Warrant Officer Frank LaPlaca who works full time for the hospital unit. According to LaPlaca, the 400 bed hospital is capable of caring for 1,000 in an emergency by using all of the available tent space. Deploying with its full capabilities, the 817th was capable of performing oral surgery, consultation and outpatient services, holding sick call, and operating the pharmacy, laboratory and X-ray for 400 patients. The 817th soldiers received training in the complex and critical process of patient administration, according to LaPlaca, and were able to provide three levels of care: intensive, intermediate, and minimal.

Concerning the exercise, LaPlaca said "The play went well. We handled 250 patients on the 18th and about 245 the next day. We provided emergency medical treatment to 53 patients in the mass casualty event."

Capt. Beth Helsel, officer-in-charge of the night shift at the 817th expressed gratitude for the exercise, saying "In hospitals where most medics train, there are definite limits as to what medics are allowed to do. In addition, many of the things that a medic must do in wartime are simply not applicable to peacetime. Here every nurse and every medic had a lot to do." She added, "I have learned more about the Army through this exercise than in all the previous exercises in which I participated. If we're going to train Army medical personnel, this is the way to do it!"

There were other pluses to the exercise. According to Capt. Roy Reid, a nurse and the administrative skills technician for the unit, "The operations personnel were able to work more closely as a section." LaPlaca added that "The sections really had to function as sections. They had to think about how to handle patient administration, how to handle message traffic and really learn how to read maps." Finally, First Lieutenant Robert Meath of the 817th added, "Boy, can we put up tents."

'This exercise went far beyond the medical aspects of training'

There is more to evacuating battlefield casualties from remote locations, sometimes under hostile fire, than simply running ambulances to and from the front. Very often, vehicles cannot get to a location to move wounded soldiers to treatment.

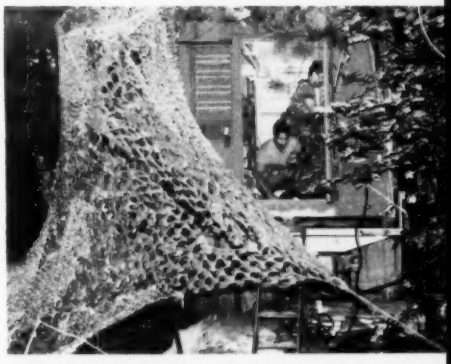
According to Major Carl R. Rosenow of the 423rd Medical Detachment (Air Ambulance) of Syracuse, N.Y., that's what helicopters are for. "The advantage of the air ambulance asset is speed and mobility," he said. "When other modes of evacuation cannot get in because of rough terrain, we get in and get them out."

The 423rd provided the only air ambulance asset available to all exercise players. The 423rd worked with its sister unit, the 646th Medical Company (Ground Ambulance) to provide rapid evacuation of "patients" to the appropriate medical facilities, often flying night missions using night-vision goggles.

Rosenow said that the exercise gave the pilots the opportunity to use the medical training they had received, and that it was particularly rewarding to learn how to work with the ground ambulance unit in a field environment.

Crew members are able to provide emergency medical care such as starting an intravenous injection, monitoring the electrocardiogram (EKG), cutting an air passage, attaching splints and administering oxygen according to Staff Sergeant Herman C. Garrison, Jr., a crew chief for the 423rd.

Section leader 1st Lt. Robert Dufane said, "The exercise was good for managing flight crews and learning how to balance rest time against work load. For example, night missions are difficult and very tiring because of the weight of the goggles and the concentration required to use the goggles safely. Some of the night missions required flying until 0300 hours. The rule is three hours of rest for every hour in the air. In this exercise, the mission requirements really challenged our ability to manage our assets and accomplish the mission."



Private First Class Herbito Reves, a radio operator with the 99th Signal Battalion, performs operational checks on his equipment while Specialist Harry Jamison sweeps out the van after a rainy night spent supporting the 8th Medical Brigade at its field headquarters.

Photo by Capt. Ann S. Freed

In Orchid Sage, the 423rd flew 196 hours, evacuated 230 patients and transported another 85.

Donohue summed up the exercise: "The 6,000 soldiers who trained proved not only that they were individually professional, but that as members of a team they can mesh with other units under battlefield conditions in an effective and cooperative way to accomplish their mission — saving soldiers' lives."

(Capt. Freed is the Public Affairs Officer, 77th ARCOM, Ernie Pyle USAR Center, Fort Totten, N.Y.)

USAR U
Help Vic
Hurrican

Staff Sergeant Wayne Davenport, a member of the 450th Ordnance Company of Aiken S.C., removes trees felled by Hugo's passage. The unit's heavy materials handling equipment made clearing the right of way in Bishopville relatively simple.
Photo by Lt. Col William D. Akridge

By Lt. Col. William D. Akridge

In the wake of destruction left by Hurricane Hugo, soldiers of the Army Reserve's 120th ARCOM played a key role in helping victims of the storm in the U.S. Virgin Islands and in South Carolina.

The U.S. Virgin Islands

The 350th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) of Greenville, N.C., shipped critically needed medical equipment to the Virgin Islands.

"While it was a diversion from our planned annual training schedule, it was one we didn't mind. It brought home the feeling that the job we do is important and that mobilization for an emergency could become reality at any time. We were just glad to be in the right place at the right time to help," said hospital commander Col. (Dr.) Richard H. Merrill.

According to Maj. Danny McDaniel, director of the Camp Shelby Regional Training Site for Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS), the job could not have been done without help from the 350th.

Although the unit is among the youngest in the 120th ARCOM, (formed in 1988), the 350th now finds itself among the most knowledgeable in preparing DEPMEDS equipment for mobilization and deployment.

"They were real lifesavers for us since they were virtually the only unit here in training. It was mutually beneficial, since the work they did in preparing the equipment for shipment to the Virgin Islands was similar to what they would do if they were to be mobilized as a unit. This was 'hands-on' in a real emergency," McDaniel said.

He explained that the DEPMEDS equipment was already earmarked for the Virgin Islands prior to the hurricane. The government of the islands had earlier requested two complete evacuation hospitals to be set up on the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix to be used while civilian hospitals underwent needed renovations.

"When Hugo hit, we had a 24-hour deadline to get the hospital packed and loaded aboard four C-130 aircraft at Hattiesburg Airport. It was at that point we realized we could never meet the deadline without help from Col. Merrill and the 350th MASH," McDaniel said.

He noted that the DEPMEDS hospital shipped to St. Croix is now the sole medical facility on that island.

"The hospital they originally planned to remodel must now be rebuilt from scratch. It was totally destroyed," he said.

For their quick response and being "ready on call," the 350th was formally recognized with a letter of commendation from the Regional Training Site Command.

South Carolina

Over fifty soldiers of the 450th Ordinance Company based in Aiken, S.C., volunteered for active duty in order to provide relief to victims of Hurricane Hugo at the request of the Federal Emergency Management Agency

Members of the 450th Ordnance Company of Aiken, S.C., load a truck with Hurricane Hugo relief donations.
Photo by Lt. Col. William D. Akridge

ts ms of Hugo

(FEMA). The entire unit, however, was not activated.

The 450th's soldiers moved into the storm-ravaged area with less than 12 hours notice and found toppled trees, downed power lines and more than 2,000 destroyed or damaged houses and mobile homes.

The Reservists were in place in Bishopville, Lee County, S.C., about 100 miles northeast of home the morning after being called. Met by scenes of destruction throughout the county, one older Reservist noted, "I haven't seen damage like this since Vietnam. It looks as though the area was under artillery fire."

"Our mission was twofold," explained unit commander, Capt. Jim Vause. "We were a volunteer unit supporting the assistance effort. We removed rubble, cleared rights-of-way and conducted a county-wide needs assessment survey."

Vause noted that the survey was critically needed for other relief agencies such as the Red Cross and FEMA to begin distributing basic necessities like food and medical assistance to restore power.

Vause explained that an advance party of eight Reservists had been on the scene for a week helping to clear roads of toppled trees before the 450th main body arrived.

SSgt. Wayne Davenport, a member of the advance party, said, "It's good to feel that we did something to help people. Not only were the people of Lee County good to us, they really appreciated our help."

Capt. Vause remarked: "I would estimate that we moved well over 100 tons of timber and other debris. It's important to remember that in this community there were sustained winds of 96 miles per hour with gusts as high as 140 miles per hour. The devastation was really unbelievable. Many of the trees we moved were well over a hundred years old."

Residents from the county expressed their appreciation. Lee County Sheriff Liston Truesdale said, "I know the families of the Reservists from Aiken missed having their soldiers at home, but we needed their help very badly. There is one thing of which their families can be certain; we appreciate what their soldiers did for us."

Bishopville Public Works Superintendent Leon Arnold said of the Reservists, "They did a super job. They had the heavy equipment needed to get the job done to clear the streets and roads."

Ordinarily the mission of the 450th Ordinance Co., based at Aiken Memorial Reserve Center on Whiskey Road, is to establish and operate an ammunition facility in general support of theater operations. During wartime, the 450th is expected to receive ammunition and reissue it to other units.

Capt. Vause pointed out that in addition to the mission in Bishopville, the unit also supplied daily food and water transport to other areas hit hard by the hurricane. "We ran a 1,000-gallon water tanker and a smaller 400-gallon "water buffalo" to those areas every day. We also moved about four tons of food daily in support of the American Red Cross.

In Aiken, Community Development Vice-President for the South Carolina Jaycees, Suzie Helms, applauded the Reservists for helping the relief effort underway at a collection and shipping point for donated supplies.

"The Reservists are great co-workers; they saw what needed to be done and went right to work doing it. They aren't sideline volunteers," she said.

(Lt. Col. Akridge is the Public Affairs Officer, 120th ARCOM, Fort Jackson, S.C.)

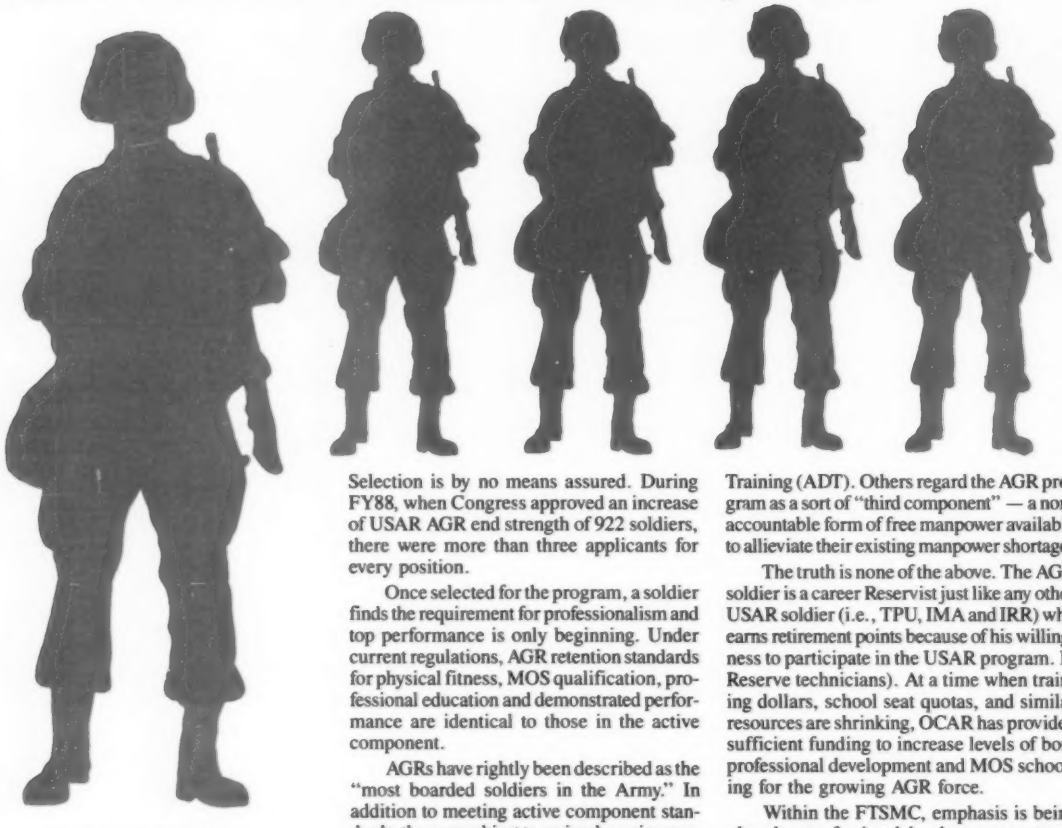
The Bagman Cometh (in Spite of Hurricane Hugo)

Everything else may have stopped as a result of Hurricane Hugo, but two Reservists from the U.S. Army Finance Center made sure 11,000 checks got through. During Hugo two AGRs, Maj. Guy A. Giancarlo, the RC officer for centralized pay operations, and SFC Juan Seda from the OCAR liaison office, received orders to handcarry three duffel bags of checks and other documents to the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

They delivered Active Army and AGR end-of-month paychecks for September, plus allotment checks, retirees' checks, and leave and earnings statements. Arriving Sept. 26 in San Juan, they delivered checks for Culebra and Viequez, two of the most devastated areas in Puerto Rico. Then they went to the U.S. Virgin Islands on the 27th, going to St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John's Island. During their arduous trip they changed planes at least 5 times en route, never letting the three duffel bags out of their sight.

Back in Indianapolis Maj. Giancarlo said: "It was a real chore, but one we relished since we were making sure paychecks were delivered on time. The mission was accomplished and we upheld the USAFAC motto: 'Service to Soldiers.'"

AGRs Act as 'Force Multipliers'



By Col. William Hyde

(This is the last of two articles on the Army Reserve AGR program.)

By any benchmark — whether formal evaluations, statistical evidence, or simple observation of demonstrated performance — it is evident that today's USAR soldiers in the Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Program are the best qualified, best trained and best motivated force ever assigned to the mission of full time support of the Army Reserve.

This should not be surprising. Entrance into the AGR program is increasingly competitive, and retention is subject to stringent standards. Initial applicants must not only be physically fit, qualified in their military occupational specialty (MOS) (soldiers in the grade E5 and below are allowed one year to become MOS qualified), and have an otherwise excellent record; they must also be selected for entrance by separate board action. Selection is by no means assured. During FY88, when Congress approved an increase of USAR AGR end strength of 922 soldiers, there were more than three applicants for every position.

Once selected for the program, a soldier finds the requirement for professionalism and top performance is only beginning. Under current regulations, AGR retention standards for physical fitness, MOS qualification, professional education and demonstrated performance are identical to those in the active component.

AGRs have rightly been described as the "most boarded soldiers in the Army." In addition to meeting active component standards, they are subject to review by an increasingly tough continuation board after their initial duty assignment and every five years thereafter, as long as they remain on active duty. Of course, each soldier is also subject to Army quality control mechanisms, such as bars to reenlistment, elimination procedures or promotion passovers continuation boards.

Training and Development

Once the AGR program has obtained good soldiers, it invests substantial resources to train and develop them. On Feb. 1, 1989, the Chief, Army Reserve, established the Full Time Support Management Center (Provisional) (FTSMC) under his direct operational control, to focus increased management attention and resources on the Full Time Support program (both AGR soldiers and Army Training (ADT). Others regard the AGR program as a sort of "third component" — a non-accountable form of free manpower available to allieviate their existing manpower shortages.

The truth is none of the above. The AGR soldier is a career Reservist just like any other USAR soldier (i.e., TPU, IMA and IRR) who earns retirement points because of his willingness to participate in the USAR program. In Reserve technicians). At a time when training dollars, school seat quotas, and similar resources are shrinking, OCAR has provided sufficient funding to increase levels of both professional development and MOS schooling for the growing AGR force.

Within the FTSMC, emphasis is being placed on professional development, not only in terms of required schooling, but also to ensure the progressive assignments and specialized experience required to develop AGR officers and NCOs for the duties they can expect to perform throughout their reserve careers.

The term "reserve career" highlights an important aspect of the AGR program. From its inception, the program has struggled with misconception and confusion about its purpose, use, and statutory charter. Some drilling Reservists see AGRs as merely an exotic form of active component soldier, while many active component personnel either scratch their heads at the term, or assume they are on some extended version of Active Duty for some cases, the AGR soldier may be able to accumulate enough active duty time to allow him and active federal duty retirement rather than the normal Reserve retirement, provided he continues to meet the AGR continuation

requirements. The AGR soldier, in addition to being MOS qualified, is required to be a knowledgeable and experienced representative of the Army Reserve. It is this unique background and experience that differentiates the AGR from his active component counterpart and provides the basic rationale for the AGR program itself.

As a career Reservist, it is perfectly appropriate for an AGR soldier to remain in an active duty status as long as he continues to meet program standards and there is a requirement for his grade and skill. On the other hand, his identity as a Reservist also affords him the option of transferring to a unit vacancy or the IRR if his personal career goals change or his association with the AGR program is terminated.

The USAR force structure and the Congressionally mandated ceiling in the senior grades for both officer and enlisted ranks has caused limited upward mobility within the AGR program and is the subject of intensive study by AGR program managers. Promotion opportunities are driven by validated position requirements and competition for promotion is extremely keen, particularly among senior NCOs and field grade officers. AGR soldiers not only compete for promotion with their peers in the TPU and IRR, but must also wait — sometimes a long time — for an appropriate vacancy in the higher grade within the AGR program before being promoted.

OCAR and the FTSMC are working to provide a better balance between skills possessed by soldiers now in the AGR program and Total Army position requirements to identify career fields which are under- or overstrength and to eliminate or reduce promotion bottlenecks and inequities.

As part of this effort, limitations on AGR officer service beyond retirement eligibility are strictly enforced. Similar restrictions on enlisted AGR tenure are also being considered. Despite these efforts, though, limited upward mobility for AGR soldiers remains a fact of life for the foreseeable future.

Meeting High Standards

One criticism leveled at the program is that AGR soldiers receive the same pay and benefits as their active component counterparts, but don't really have to endure the same conditions of service. This has faded as critics become more familiar with the AGR program and realize that AGR soldiers are required to meet identical standards established for their active component peers.

They also "get their boots muddy," just like any other soldier, to get the job done. Typical AGR soldiers work long hours as one of the few full-time personnel present in the unit during the work week. They are not only there during normal duty hours but also during evening and weekend drills, when the unit goes to the field or when it participates in operational missions with active component counterparts.

The USAR AGR soldier also has the same requirement for assignment availability as his active component counterpart. Normal tour stabilization has recently been extended to four years to match active component objectives, but, in 1986, ARPERCEN statistics showed that the average USAR AGR soldier moved approximately every three years — a statistic very similar to that in the active component.

While it is true that relatively few AGR soldiers serve unaccompanied tours in Panama or Korea (though some do), this is only one part of the overall picture. Most AGR soldiers are assigned at reserve centers or recruiting districts throughout the nation, many in remote areas, and have limited access to quality-of-life support such as post housing, commissary and medical care provided to most of their active component peers.

The ultimate justification for any military force is its availability and readiness to protect the nation in the event of war. By this test, AGR soldiers are second to none. In the event of mobilization, all AGR soldiers are immediately deployable under the same conditions as their active component counterparts. Those attached to units will deploy with those units. Those soldiers assigned to other duties are immediately available for deployment and may be assigned on an unrestricted basis to meet the needs of the service.

Meeting the Test

Today's Army is very different from that of the early '70s. One significant difference is the major role that the Reserve and Guard must play to meet our overseas commitments or execute current national strategy. In the event of future conflict, Guard and Reserve units will be an integral part of the Army's earliest deployable forces. If we are to succeed in battle, they must be capable of rapidly and efficiently performing their mission, shoulder to shoulder, with their active counterparts.

There is no way that the Reserve Components can sustain this level of readiness without adequate full-time support — not only in terms of absolute numbers, but also in terms of the professionalism and quality of that support.

Today's AGR force — along with the equally professional military technician force — provides this essential to mobilization readiness. As MG William F. Ward, the Chief, Army Reserve, recently told Congress, "Full time support is the most critical factor in the calculus of Army Reserve readiness. It is the presence of full-time support personnel, especially our AGR soldiers, that allowed the Army leadership to assign increased missions confidently to its reserve components".

While all soldiers wear one uniform and subscribe to identical standards of conduct and professionalism, the modern Army is increasingly a mosaic of soldiers and civilians, active and Reserve, full-time and part-time, who must be capable of working together as a team if we are to develop a genuine mobilization capability that will work in practice, not just on paper.

Today's AGR soldiers are an important and professional part of both the Army Reserve and the Total Army community. These Reservists make a substantial contribution to the mobilization potential of our modern total force. A wider understanding and appreciation of this role will increase the effectiveness of the total Army.

(Col. Hyde is Senior USAR Advisor at HQ TRADOC, Fort Monroe, Va. He was formerly Director, Full Time Management Support Agency, St. Louis, Mo.)

ACE Gives You Credit

By MSgt. Robert S. Johnson

Today's Army Reserve is demanding higher educational levels of its soldiers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs). As this trend continues, it may not be long before college credit is required for advancement into the senior NCO grades. Soldiers who don't prepare today will be left behind tomorrow.

You already may have earned college credit, without ever stepping onto a college campus.

The American Counsel on Education (ACE) has been evaluating military education since shortly after World War II. The results of this ongoing study have been published in a book, **Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experience in the Armed Forces.** By using this guide, a soldier can obtain college credit for work experiences in various military skills as well as attendance at resident and some correspondence courses.

You also may have earned credit for attending business courses for your civilian employer. To evaluate college credit for those courses your boss asked you to attend, you should consult **The National Guide to Education Credit for Training Programs**.

How might this help you? Let's examine a typical soldier — call her Sgt. Jane Smith — to see how much college credit she may already have.

Assume our soldier is a personnel administration specialist (MOS 75B). She has attended the personnel administration basic technical course and the administration basic NCO course. As an assistant manager in a fast food outlet, she has completed her company's management development program.

Evaluating Sgt. Smith's work experience and military education, we find that the American Council on Education recommends awarding her 31 hours of college credit (see table).

Obtaining it is not automatic. You must apply through a regionally accredited post-secondary institution, such as a junior college, college or university, which can assist you in the evaluation.

Most schools require you to enroll in a degree program and may ask you to meet other requirements before awarding the credit. You should also know that not all credit awarded may apply to the degree program you have selected.

In our example, Sgt. Smith has earned 31 hours of college credit. Once this is applied to her official college transcript, she has 31 additional promotion points to add to her enlisted promotion worksheet. It is not unusual for senior NCOs to earn 70 or more credits this way.

How Sgt. Smith Earned 31 Hours of College Credit

Credit Hours	Subject
Evaluation of MOS 75B20 For Work Experience	
3	Typing
3	Office procedures
1	Business communications
Personnel Administration Basic Technical Course	
1	Technical communications
3	Administrative supervision
3	Personnel administration
3	Military operations
1	Educational administration
Administration Basic NCO Course	
1	Personnel records admin
6	Personnel management
Civilian Employer's Management Development Course	
6	Cooperative education
31	Total Hours of College Credit

Don't Pay for What You Can Get for Free

The Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Education Support, a DOD agency in Pensacola, Fla., is advising service members about a program offered by an organization known as the United States Council on Education.

The organization is marketing an Education Services Program, a portfolio kit which converts military service experience directly into civilian college semester hours. The charge for the service ranges from $12.95 to $197.95, depending on the number of semester hours awarded.

The program is based on the **Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services** — the same document developed by the American Council on Education and discussed in the neighboring article.

The **Guide** can be found at any military post education counselor, as well as many colleges and universities. There is no charge to have your experiences evaluated by a college or university, using the **Guide**.

Subscriptions Now Available

Paid subscriptions to *Army Reserve Magazine* are now available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Persons who are not members of the Army Reserve or organizations lacking official justification to receive a free subscription to the magazine are encouraged to contact the Superintendent of Documents in writing if they wish to receive it. There is a nominal subscription fee.

To Stay or Not to Stay...That is the Question

By Lt. Col. James C. Sandefer

Retention is routinely viewed as an elusive, surprise-ridden element hiding under the personnel umbrella. This depiction is often accurate but, in truth, it doesn't have to be.

It's the job of leaders — first-line to top-level — to know which soldiers under their immediate control are staying in or getting out, why, and what to do about it, if anything.

We have entered the "lean years" for recruiting. This means that fewer eligible enlistees are available than ever before, and it's their turn to shop for the best enlistment offer. This situation directly impacts on retention via the potential long-term vacancy each time a soldier leaves the service.

Not only are recruiting and training new soldiers extremely expensive, but it is also difficult to attract them to the Army. The most logical, economically feasible action is to reenlist current unit members rather than recruit new ones.

Too often, retention is shrugged off as either being someone else's job or an uncontrollable event. This attitude is partly due to the inherent difficulty in dealing candidly with people.

No one wants to hear a soldier say he isn't going to reenlist because of something attributable to him, the flawless leader. This is a potentially damaging blow to the leader's ego! Unfavorable comments usually become clouded in a array of vague explanations: incompatible job assignments, disinterest or lack of initiative, family pressures or "personal reasons."

Leaders should identify each of these generalities as a potential reenlistment stopper prior to an exit interview. In effect, the reason a soldier declines to reenlist shouldn't come as a surprise if everyone in the chain of command is actively involved and sincerely interested in retaining good soldiers.

Leaders should conduct retention interviews as positive negotiations rather than pressured, last-minute sales pitches. Soldiers are bright people who can see through insensitive, impersonal requests for their continued service. This kind of treatment is probably why they aren't interested in reenlisting. How excited would you become if the only time the commander sat down and talked with you was every three or four years?

(Lt. Col. Sandefer is the inspector general, 100th Div. (Tng.), Louisville, Ky.)

Children:

They Have the Need to Know

By Lt. Col. Ron Becker

Drills every month, annual training each year and the possibility of being mobilized at a moment's notice are second nature to Army Reserve soldiers. In most cases, however, the children of Reservists have no idea what their parents are actually doing when they are away on drill weekends or extended periods of training.

It is only natural for young people to compare their family activities and situations with those of their peers. The son or daughter of a Reservist often feels isolated and "different." The parents of friends are not likely to be in the reserve components. When questioned by those friends about weekend training, annual training and the other peculiarities of Reserve life, the child of the Reservist often is unable to provide educated answers, feels intimidated and may resort to the use of imagination to invent an answer.

This creates a condition of stress in the child which might be avoided. How can you, the Army Reservist, prevent that stress?

You should explain your role in the Army Reserve to your children, keep them informed of your future training schedules and talk frankly about what would happen if you were mobilized. It is important to give them as much information as possible because family separation, whether short or long, will make both physical and emotional demands on your children.

You can further reduce their concerns through communication. You should express your love and reassurance, and attempt to remove any doubts or fears that your children may have about your absences due to Reserve commitments. Encourage them to express their feelings about your role as a Reserve soldier and dispel any misconceptions that they may have.

Whenever possible, include them in activities which your Reserve center or unit may sponsor, such as family days. Take them to see your Reserve center or unit, and show them what you do on drill weekends and the overall role that your unit plays in the nation's defense.

By doing these simple things, you can help your children understand the importance of being a member of the Army Reserve and eliminate unnecessary stress for your family and yourself.

(Lt. Col. Ron Becker is a staff officer in the Personnel Division, OCAR).

100th Battalion Trains in 'Land Down Under'

By Sgt. Troy Falardeau

Forty-eight soldiers from the Army Reserve's 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry, recently traveled to Australia to participate in a joint training exercise with the Australian Army Reserve.

The U.S. Reservists from Hawaii, Guam, Saipan and American Samoa worked side-by-side with Australian reservists in the dusty outback of New South Wales, near Singleton.

Every year a contingent of U.S. Reservists travels to Australia to participate in joint training. The purpose is to foster interoperability of U.S. and Australian military forces.

In addition, the 100th Bn. hosts an annual visit by a group of Australian Army Reserve soldiers. They come to Hawaii and join the 100th in training at Pohakuloa Training Area on the big island of Hawaii.

"This is a unique opportunity for our soldiers," said 1st Lt. Kyle Keomalu, platoon leader of the 100th Bn. contingent that went to Australia. "They learn about training styles with which they might come in contact in the event of deployment and they get to visit Australia."

The 100th Bn., 442nd Infantry, whose famous motto is "Go For Broke," is based at Fort DeRussy, Hawaii, with subordinate elements based on Hawaii, Saipan and American Samoa.

Partnership

from page 9

If you are a unit member, you will have fewer dealings with your PMO than will an Individual Ready Reservist, but many of the areas we've highlighted — general career advice, promotions and formal schooling — can still involve you with your PMO.

Your PMO cannot help you without your involvement. So now we will investigate a variety of things that you can do to help the PMO do a better job.

First, stay in touch. You ought to check in with your PMO at least every six months, just to find out any personnel management news, to ask about training opportunities and to provide any changes in your home or business phone numbers, home address, marital status, course completions and the like.

Many officers find that more frequent contact with their PMO results in their calling at exactly the right time to find a unit assignment or IMA slot, or when the PMO has a need to fill a short active duty tour requirement. Staying in touch routinely also helps keep your name and needs and situation fresh in your PMO's mind; when special opportunities come up, the PMO is most likely to turn to those officers whose qualifications and availability he or she knows best.

Another thing you can do is anticipate lead times, especially for training duty. Your PMO needs 60-90 days advance notice to request orders for active duty for training; shorter turnaround times are sometimes possible when a true emergency exists. But it's important to note that your waiting until the last minute to seek duty does not constitute an emergency.

Another favor you can do for yourself is to keep working on your military education, especially on those courses required for promotion. Many officers delay working on their branch advanced courses and Command and General Staff College until they become quite senior in grade, and are then dismayed to discover that they cannot complete the course work before being considered for promotion. By then it's too late, and without the required education, they are passed over for promotion.

A particular tragedy occurs when an officer finds out that education requirements can't be met before a second passover. When that occurs, discharge comes involuntarily unless the officer is eligible and applies for retirement, cutting short what might otherwise have been a full and rewarding career.

Your best bet: plug away at required courses early, and don't bet your career that you can meet requirements at the last minute by attending courses in residence. While your PMO will do whatever is possible to help, resident schooling is the most costly way of training. In times of austerity — which includes now — training dollars may not be available for resident schooling.

Another thing you should do for your PMO is to cut him or her a little slack. Each PMO advises from 1,000 to 2,300 officers, and may handle as many as 30 telephone inquiries a day. It's not unusual for a PMO to be on one call, with one or two more beckoning on hold. And many phone calls trigger immediate paperwork for the PMO; while most PMOs soon become adept at handling the fast pace of their duties, none are miracle workers.

When you call, try to keep your conversation as short and to the point as possible. It's always helpful to begin your call with an informal reminder of your situation or recent duties, such as: "I just returned from a tour at Fort Bragg . . ." This quick reminder helps focus your PMO's mind and helps prepare him or her for what's important to you now. It's also routine for ARPERCEN's staff to ask you for your "last four" (the last four digits of your Social Security Number). ARPERCEN career management files are kept by SSN, and your PMO needs to pull your file before picking up the call.

Finally, the most precious commodity exchanged between you and your PMO must be courtesy. PMOs can get rattled, but the worst of their job pressures should never be an excuse for dealing with you abruptly or unpleasantly. Similarly, PMOs respond best to the needs of those officers who don't badger or belittle, but who deal with them in a pleasant, professional manner. Each PMO fully understands that your dealings with an organization as large and complex as ARPERCEN can be frustrating and confusing. It's their job to help sort out the shuffle, to help you find your way through the maze.

Ultimately, you and your PMO help each other to make your career as full and as rewarding as possible.

(Maj. Art House is ARPERCEN's public affairs officer and a former PMO himself.)

RC Training Facility Dedicated at Tobyhanna

Army and Defense Department officials dedicated the Tobyhanna Army Depot's new Reserve Component Training Facility recently.

The facility, in Tobyhanna, Pa., gives the depot full capability as the Army's first High-Tech Regional Training and Maintenance Facility. The new building allows for significant expansion of training opportunities for the relatively low numbers of Reserve and National Guard soldiers who repair and overhaul communications and electronics systems.

The 23,000-square foot facility includes four classrooms, seven workbench areas, a library, tools and parts room, an administrative area, and a 14-bay garage for working on vehicle-mounted equipment. Up to 175 soldiers will be able to train simultaneously in the facility.

Tobyhanna offers training in 85 military occupational skill (MOS) fields, including 30 designated as high-tech skills by the Army. Training there includes the use of advanced equipment for the diagnostic testing and repair of the latest communications-electronics systems including satellite communications, microwave communications, electronic warfare, field artillery fire control and air defense systems.

The depot's program includes two-week active duty sessions in the summer (AT and ADT) and inactive duty training (IDT) on weekends throughout the remainder of the year.

Last year, depot personnel provided more than 35,000 man-days of training to approximately 10,000 reserve component soldiers, according to Francis Regan, chief of the depot's Mobilization Planning and Reserve Component Training Division.

"Tobyhanna was selected as a high-tech training site because of its basic mission to overhaul, repair and fabricate communications and electronics equipment, as well as for our proven track record in training reserve component soldiers," Regan added.

Chinook Pilots Handle Tricky Load

A team of Everett, Wash., USAR soldiers recently contributed to a special Washington state centennial project.

A CH-47 Chinook from Alpha Co., 6th Combat Aviation Bn., 158th Regt., lifted a 14,000-lb. sling load of donated construction material and an engineer water pod to a point high on Mt. Pilchuk. The materials were used to restore an historic observation tower at the 5,324-foot level of the mountain.

The tricky mission was handled by CWO pilots **Jack Combs** and **Douglas Houser** and crew members SSgt. **Dave Swanson** and Sgts. **Kerry Watkins** and **Jeffery Gaschen**. The water pod was provided by the 409th Engineer Co., also of Everett.

Hero!

Allen Boekeloo, HHC, 84th Division (Training), saved the life of young David Czesynski of Cudahy, Wisc. last year and was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for his heroism.

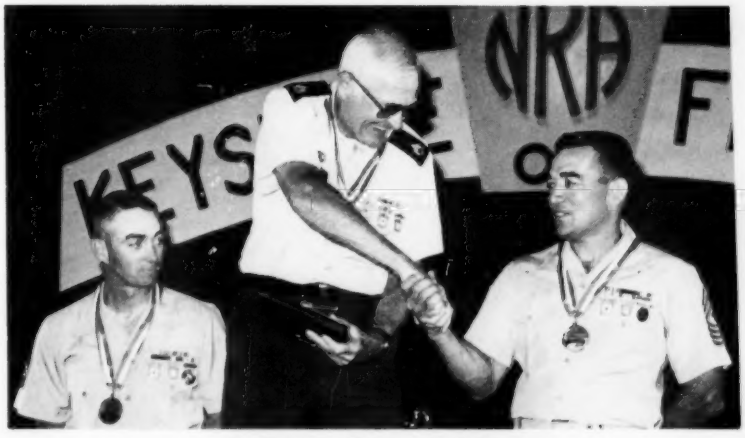
While going to his car after drill, Boekeloo saw a camping vehicle strike the youth. David had suffered internal injuries and was bleeding profusely as Boekeloo approached him. Turning the boy on his side to prevent his choking, the quick-thinking NCO then used his own field jacket to keep the badly injured youngster warm and ward off the onset of shock.

When local paramedics arrived at the scene, they credited the alert reservist with saving Czesynski's life.

Lt. Col. John V. Maug of the 84th Division presents Sgt. Allen Boekeloo (right) with the Army Commendation Medal for heroism.

Comrades in Arms

Evgeni Petrov, center, secretary general of the USSR Shooting Federation and head coach of the Soviet's Olympic shooting team, met with Army Reserve shooters recently in Colorado Springs, Colo. during the National Shooting Coaches' Conference and Sports Symposium there. Standing outside at the U.S. Olympic Training Center are (left to right) CWO 4 Lauren Drees, 5th Bde. (Tng), Petrov and Capt. David Richardson, officer-in-charge, USAR All-Reserve Pistol Mobile Training Team. Representatives from eight other countries also attended the sessions.



A Few Good Men

SSgt Darius R. Young, an Army Reservist, is congratulated by Marine MSgt. Ricardo Rodriguez. Young won first place in the 1989 National Rifle Association's National Pistol Championships held at Camp Perry, Ohio with an aggregate score of 2651-137X. It's his second top finish in the competition, the last coming 10 years earlier in 1979. Not an easy win, he was pushed all the way by the Corps' Rodriguez and Gunnery Sergeant Andy Moody (left), both assigned to Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Va. "Doc", as he is known by his friends, is a U.S. citizen who lives and works in Winterburn, Alberta, Canada.

Photo by Joe Roberts (Courtesy NRA)

Reserve Athletes Make Good Showing

Spec. Laszlo Beres, an Army Reservist from San Antonio, Texas, placed third in the Modern Pentathlon in the Olympic Festival in Norman, Okla. this year. Beres's medal was one of 40 won by military athletes.

A little further west, Lt. Col. Robert Frick, an Army Reservist from Colorado Springs, Colo., won first place in the 35-year-old-plus category in the First Annual National Military Cycling Championship, held at nearby Fort Carson in September. The cycling course consisted of a 40-mile road race over hilly terrain in cold, rainy weather. Frick's time for the course was 43:40.

LETTERS

Budget Cuts and Training

Sir:

Reservists should be concerned about the budgetary cuts which are undermining reserve training. In the last several years I have seen numerous sources of active duty training disappear. It is virtually impossible to get extended tours of active duty for training. More recently, annual tours for IRR personnel are becoming scarce.

This directly undermines national defense, inasmuch as the United States depends upon the reserve components for much of its projected wartime operations. This is especially critical in the special operations area, where the majority of psychological operations and civil affairs, as well as about half the special forces units, are in the reserve or National Guard.

At the same time that Reserve training is being slashed, the Department of Defense is throwing tens of billions of dollars into the Stealth aircraft and similar high-technology weapons systems. Do you realize that each B-2 will cost $500 million? Do you realize how much reserve training could be done for the price of one B-2?

Ultimately, an armed force will triumph on the quality of its training and leadership, not the quantity of its weaponry. The United States needs to seriously reevaluate its defense priorities and put more funding into personnel, and not equipment.

Capt. Joseph Miranda
North Hollywood, Calif.

According to the training staff at OCAR, recent funding constraints in reserve training dollars have necessitated stringent priorities with respect to training opportunities and extended tours of active duty. Consequently, priority of funding necessarily has been directed to those types of training tours which support mandatory educational requirements for promotion and MOS qualification.

Training tours for IRR members have been particularly hard hit since priority has also been given to USAR soldiers assigned to Troop Program Units or Individual Mobilization Augmentee positions. IRR individuals desiring to seek additional training are encouraged to join units or request assignment to troop units or IMA slots which will assist in maintaining individual proficiency.

Facilities Use

Sir:

In the near future I will be joining the ranks of the Retired Reserve (under 60), so I have been watching with great interest the articles on retirement pay and benefits.

I have no problem with the fact that I won't be able to collect a pension until I reach 60. I have a concern with the loss of some of the other benefits the family relies on.

We have become dependent on the exchange and commissary privileges. We also take full advantage of the exchange vendors, such as the optical shop. It will be a tough transition to have to find a new way of shopping for the interim years until I reach 60 and will be allowed these benefits once again.

I don't see how letting us under-60 retirees use these facilities puts a burden on the exchange system or the government.

I for one hope that something will change that allows us to keep some of the benefits we have worked long and hard for.

Maj. Allan Johnson
Westbrook, Conn.

Why We Serve

Sir:

I would like to make a statement on behalf of all the veterans and current Army people. I was in the Active Army 1974-1978 and came out into a Reserve unit. I have been out of the Reserve for three years and just reentered the Army Reserve.

I hope that many veterans will do the same. We need the people; even more, we need the people with that active Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard service. I for one will remain in the Army Reserve until I cannot provide any service to the unit.

But let's not forget we are a fighting service, and if called we should understand that we will have to serve. A lot of people forget this fact.

Some people enlist because of money, school or other reasons. I suggest that, when they put up the hand and take the oath, they should also understand what the service stands for and think of all the people who gave their lives for us.

Sgt. Paul J. Nicowski Jr.
Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Last World War II Vet?

Sir:

I recently retired from the AGR program and was told that I was the last of the World War II veterans to retire from active duty.

I was required to retire (at 60 years of age) and I took a job teaching Junior ROTC at Southside High School in Fort Smith, Ark.

MSgt. Harry Bowers (Ret.)
Fort Smith, Ark.

When we checked on this the active component still had a number of World War II vets, mostly warrant officers and chaplains. We were unable to confirm the presence of any WWII types in the AGR program, or the rest of the USAR, for that matter.

"Dewey Canyon" Researcher

Sir:

I am a former medical corpsman who served with the 1st Bn., 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Div., in Vietnam. I am researching a book on Operation Dewey Canyon, which took place in Vietnam from Jan. 22 to March 18, 1969. The 9th Marine Regiment was awarded an Army Presidential Unit Citation for the period mentioned.

The 101st Airborne Div. played a significant role in this operation, as did Battery C, 1/83rd Artillery, XXIV Corps. As a participant in this operation, I remember Marine Corps resupply missions were augmented by Army helicopters due to weather limitations.

In order to portray the U.S. Army's role in Operation Dewey Canyon as accurately as possible, I am in need of any information as to the Army's resupply and artillery support of the 9th Marines in this action.

Paul A. Perzia
2520 W. Knollwood St.
Tampa, Fla. 33614-4335

Can you help?

More Symbols?

Sir:

I was impressed by your photo-illustration entitled "Symbols of Excellence" (back cover, Issue 4/1988) and was curious as to whether it is possible to run illustrations of regimental crests, unit patches and skill badges in successive issues.

Capt. Ira L. King
New York, N.Y.

It is possible, but stretches our resources a bit. We'll see what we can do to oblige.

New Acronym?

Sir:

Page 15, Issue 1/1989, contained a short article concerning the 44th Evacuation Hospital's dispensing of "Army-aide" at Fort

Hood this past summer.

Considering that "Army-aide" is described as an "electrolyte-glucose oral rehydration solution," and considering the Army's penchant for acronyms, I am surprised that the solution's developer, the Army Research Institute for Environmental Medicine, did not call it the EGOR Solution.

Maj. T. Dade Luckett III
Louisville, Ky.

Smoking and Submarines

Sir:

Apparently not everyone is solidly behind the anti-smoking movement. But a secretary of defense who has the guts to defy the powerful tobacco industry certainly deserves our admiration and support.

Perhaps it would be well to review an incident which came to light at the close of the Second World War, which should put the smoking issue to rest.

The commander of a Japanese destroyer related how he had been on night patrol in the South Pacific early in the war. From the bridge of his ship, he observed a flash of light across the water. Closer attention revealed an American sailor standing watch in the conning tower of one of our submarines, smoking a cigarette.

Main batteries were quickly brought to bear, the glowing cigarette made a good target in the darkness, and the crew of the submarine — including the unsuspecting lookout — never knew what hit them.

As his ship passed over the site of the sunken American sub, the commander took his own pack of cigarettes from his pocket and tossed them to the lookout in his watery grave. He swore to those present that he would never smoke again.

Something that can addict a man to the point that he would risk his own life and the lives of others just to satisfy a craving has no place in our armed forces.

SSgt. Warren Johnson
Smithfield, Utah

Chaplains

Sir:

I am a chaplain candidate in the Army Reserve IRR. I enjoy reading **Army Reserve Magazine**. I would like to request that attention be given to the work of chaplains and chaplain candidates.

2nd Lt. Steven Jerles
Zanesville, Ohio

The role of the Army Reserve chaplain candidacy program in providing chaplains for the entire U.S. Army indeed deserves attention — look for it in a future issue.

Because of the Army . . .

Sir:

After reaching my mandatory removal (35 years) from the 5010th U.S. Army Hospital, and waking up about 0230 one morning, I found myself mentally reminiscing about all of the places I have been and the experiences I have had because of the Army.

The following is the result of getting out of bed and recording the thoughts I had that night.

I have played in the Atlantic Ocean and have traveled to the snow-covered Rockies.

I have seen the beautiful Canadian skies, and have crossed the great Rio Grande into Mexico and haggled with their merchants and seen their poverty.

I have walked where Washington walked at Mount Vernon and have seen the battlefields at Yorktown, Gettysburg, Richmond and Appomattox.

I have seen where the pilgrims landed at Jamestown and walked the streets of Williamsburg.

I have driven through the tunnels on the Pennsylvania Turnpike and marveled at the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

I have visited the Arlington National Cemetery where our national heroes lay at rest and have seen the changing of the guard at the grave of the "unknown soldier."

I have seen historic Valley Forge where now the Boy Scouts hold their annual meeting.

I have seen the tall pines in Georgia and the Ozark mountains of Missouri.

I have stood at the Alamo where our early heroes gave up their lives for their country.

I have seen the "space needle" in San Antonio and dined on the "River Walk."

I have visited caves in Texas and caverns in Virginia.

I have traveled across the plains of Kansas and the beautiful mountains of West Virginia.

I have stayed at Old Camp Breckinridge in western Kentucky and played in Old Shawneetown, Ill.

I have walked the White Sands of New Mexico and have seen our nation's missile sites and driven over the snow-capped mountains of the southern Rockies.

I have eaten "hot Mexican food" in El Paso and danced the Texas two-step.

I have traveled Fort Knox from one end to the other, visited the Gold Vault, Patton Museum and the firing range.

I have seen armadillos in Louisiana and rattlesnakes in Arkansas.

I have seen the pain of battle and how it affects the mind and body.

I have sailed the ocean and not been able to see land for days and days and slept in five-high racks and climbed over the side of the ship.

I have ridden in train cars that were converted to carry live bodies to the front lines and dead ones to the rear.

I have climbed a telephone pole and have talked half-way around the earth by radio.

I have worn a parachute but, thank God, I never had to use it.

I have strung telephone lines through a mine field, unknowingly, with the Lord guiding my footsteps.

I have worn the uniform of a soldier of the greatest nation on Earth, and worn it with great pride.

I have known some of the greatest people on earth, and probably some of the worst.

I have gained life-long friends that I will never forget, some even closer than brothers.

I have dined with generals, and cleaned the latrine with privates, and partied with Congressmen.

I have gained a world of knowledge. some I hope that I will never use, but some I use daily.

I have attended a worship service under a tree with shells whizzing overhead, and I have worshipped in beautiful temples. I have heard the clogging of wooden sandals in Japan and have visited a non-segregated "binjo" and, yes, I have taken the famed Japanese bath.

I have been a guest of the President of the United States and cruised down the Potomac on the Presidential yacht.

I have had the opportunity to get a college education and have been able to buy a home.

I have helped a close friend plan his approaching funeral and in a few days had to carry out those plans.

I have traveled the Natchez Trace from Natchez to Nashville, the trail of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians.

These are but a few of the unforgettable experiences that I have had during the past 35 years, but the most important thought is that I hope that I played a small role in making our country a little safer so that we may enjoy the freedoms that we, too often, take for granted.

Sgt. Maj. John R. Kennedy
Louisville, Ky.

RELIEF from Page 12

and, especially in the case of population, do not sit still," he notes.

Since NAAD members are not required to train year-round with their units of assignment, the NAAD can assign a Medical Corps or Army Nurse Corps Officer to a hard-to-fill unit vacancy hundreds , or even thousands, of miles from home. Consequently, the mobilization readiness of the unit improves and the NAAD member is still able to meet the Inactive Duty Training and Annual Training requirements of any TPU member.

However, it is within the IDT and AT training alternatives that the real innovation of NAAD becomes apparent. While NAAD members are expected to perform at least 24 IDT periods each year, the full 48 drill participation has become the norm. For IDT, members are permitted to train at military or VA hospitals, and, in some cases, civilian facilities. NAAD members are also encouraged to train with reserve units or to attend Continuing Medical Education (CME) as outlined in AR 140-1. The training opportunities are varied and the scheduling flexible. But the controls are ever-present.

Lacheen emphasizes, "For all IDT, we insist on training in uniform and on properly prepared DA Forms 1380 with full explanations and appropriate supervision. While I don't want bureaucracy to encumber the training, we are dealing with the ever-shrinking training dollar and prudent control must be exercised. We still maintain our flexibility and variety and I have to excuse very little in the way of IDT. That tells me we're succeeding!"

The same goes for Annual Training. Tours are fragmented. One week is usually a CME conference while the second week or two will be spent working in an Army hospital.

Training Alternatives

Another alternative for AT is attendance at Army professional development courses or AMEDD training such as the Combat Casualty Course. There are even a few nurses and physicians who attend Basic Airborne or Air Assault training.

Lacheen again emphasized "I insist that a NAAD member be given the opportunity and encouragement to develop as a soldier as well as a medical professional. I want them performing their AT in Army hospitals because that's where many of them will find themselves in the event of mobilization. The hospitals certainly don't mind having the help, either. So I feel the Army is getting a double return on its money: training a Reservist and augmenting existing hospital staff."

In addition, NAAD members are required to attend Annual Training with their unit of assignment once every three years. "The importance of having the Reservist develop a sense of identity with the unit cannot be overemphasized. It also diminishes the fear of the unknown with respect to mobilization," he is quick to point out.

"We don't permit 'boondoggles' or activities which will prove worthless upon mobilization. I have directed my branch chiefs and their career managers to balance military with medical training and to make sure that the Army gets as much benefit as it can from the IDT and AT of these doctors and nurses."

Lacheen insists that his hand-picked staff provides the key to the flexible and individualized support for the Reservists. Since the staff is small, he looked for people with a mix of skills he knew would be needed to establish the new command as well as to manage Medical and Army Nurse Corps officers.

Lt. Col. Tom Guzzo, whose experience includes service as ARPERCEN's Personnel Management Officer for Physicians, heads up the Medical Corps Branch. Lt. Col. Nancy Kautz, also a former PMO for Army nurses with ARPERCEN, holds the reins for the Army Nurse Corps Branch, while Maj. Karl Hartmann, a former PMO, AMEDD procurement officer and recent returnee from the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, is the organization's adjutant.

With the three officers and a supporting staff of equally qualified enlisted career managers and finance NCOs, NAAD is developing into an organization with the potential to change the Army Medical Department and improve its wartime capabilities.

The detachment commander is quick to highlight the fact that NAAD is not out in front all on its own.

The NAAD works closely with local units assisting them whenever possible to enrich the training environment for their own members. "Direct unit affiliation is still the best way for a physician or nurse to participate in the Army Reserve," according to Lacheen. "I actually discourage unit members from transferring to the NAAD."

An Alternative

"I do, however, encourage my fellow unit commanders to exercise their authority to provide creative and flexible training alternatives to their unit members. We often share our policies and expertise with unit commanders and will gladly assist any unit to improve the quality of training whenever we are asked."

After the first year of NAAD's operation, the reaction of the AMEDD community has been phenomenal. Both the Medical Corps and Army Nurse Corps branches boast memberships that have challenged the ability of the staff to manage them. Although the career managers are putting in extra long hours, the medical professionals are actively training and that is the measure of NAAD's growing success. It is proving that AMEDD soldiers, given the flexibility and leadership, can and will make significant contributions to the Army Reserve's mission. The NAAD is making this happen. Perhaps, as Lacheen says, quoting Mark Twain, because "Nothing is more powerful than an idea whose time has come!"

(Lt. Col. Kroesen, retired as an AGR officer last fall after having served as editor of ARMY RESERVE Magazine for nearly three years. His home is in Springfield, Va.)

BIKERS from Page 11

They ate solid food every night, but liquid nourishment during the days, because solid foods are hard on your system when biking. Rob planned the meals and Pat planned the biking apparel, ordering it from Korea.

"We both know that bright colors alert motorists to the presence of bikers," said Pat, thinking safety first. "My favorite is the tiger stripes, and then we have the purple and black outfits." For adverse weather he chose hot pink and florescent green all-weather suits with long pants and a hood."

The brothers were out to have as much fun as they could on this trip, but handled brotherly differences of opinion by Rob teasingly saying, "No problem, I'm senior and outranked my brother." Pat said he had never done this before and was just following his big brother who had always told him what to do.

Speaking of following and leading — who took charge of the front, and who brought up the rear? "Well, I thought I would take the lead, being the senior captain," said Rob, "but since I am in the reserves, backing up the active Army, I sat in back to be sure Pat was doing his share of the pedaling."

(Suzanne Fournier is assigned to the U.S. Army Recruiting Battalion in Brunswick, Maine)

ARPERCEN Telephone Numbers Update

The U.S. Army Reserve Personnel, Center in St. Louis, Mo., encourages Army Reserve soldiers with questions about their military careers to contact the center directly by telephone.

ARPERCEN handles a wide variety of personnel management and assistance programs and subject matter experts are available to talk to you Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Central Time.

As a rule, enlisted members of Troop Program Units should discusss most matters with their unit PSNCO or personnel office before contacting ARPERCEN. All Army Reserve officers and enlisted soldiers in the IMA or IRR need to keep in close touch with their personnel managers or career managers at ARPERCEN.

There are a variety of ways to call ARPERCEN at no personal cost. For most, a toll-free series of "800" numbers can be used, though many of these lines are not available if you're calling from within Missouri. ARPERCEN will accept collect calls made to its commercial numbers from Missouri residents. Lastly, if you have access to the AUTOVON network, you can reach most of the following ARPERCEN listings by using the prefix "693" plus the same last four digits as the commercial number. Federal Telephone System, or FTS, users can reach ARPERCEN numbers, on the same basis, by using the prefix 273.

Don't hesitate to call.

ENLISTED

Branch	Toll Free	From Missouri Call collect
Enlisted Training Coord.	(800) 325-1876	(314) 263-7838
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Aviation/Trans. MOS	(800) 325-4759/ 4712	(314) 263-7469 7529
COMMEL MOS	(800) 325-4755/ 4714	(314) 263-7959 7692
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Health Services MOS	(800) 325-4710	(314) 263-7976
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CSS Officers	(800) 325-4118	(314) 263-9501
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OFFICERS

Branch or Function	Toll Free	From Missouri call collect
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AMEDD Postgraduate	(800) 325-1879	(314) 263-7386
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